SEASIDE AND COUNTRY.

HOUSES TO LET AND WANTED.

KINGSTOWN—Unfurnished House to Let, 3 sitting, 5 bedrooms, 2 maids' rooms, splendid bathroom; garden, newly decorated, £60 and taxes.

WANTED, immediate possession, in vicinity of Kingstown or Bray, unfurnished, compact detached House.

APARTMENTS TO LET AND WANTED.

PRIVATE Nursing and Convalescent Home, beautifully situated, every comfort, skilled care; terms moderate.

WANTED, Flat, Unfurnished or partly Furnished, Kingstown, April 1st.—A., Marsden's Library, Kingstown.

FOR HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES SEE PAGE 1.

MONEY, PARTNERSHIPS, ETC.

£50 UPWARDS LENT BY POST BY WELL-KNOWN FINANCIER, D. LEWIN, 114 BOLD STREET, LIVERPOOL. Telegrams: "MITTIMUS." Applicants should address Liverpool, England.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

LADIES' OVERALLS. Suitable for Munition Workers and others. In Navy, Khaki, Grey, and White, splendid value, from 6/11. A few odd shades at 4/11, made from especially strong material. Only 25 Dozen in Stock. ROBERT AND CO. LTD., 80 to 83 GRAFTON STREET.

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SPECIAL EXTRA

The Irish Times.

PRICE 1d. (SATURDAYS 2d.) DUBLIN. FRIDAY. FEBRUARY 22, 1918. VOL. LX. NO.–19,012.

NATIONAL LIBRARY 22 FEB 1918

LACE CURTAINS. BEAUTIFULLY CLEANED AND FINISHED WITH OUR DUST-RESISTING FINISH. BY THIS SYSTEM THEY KEEP CLEAN MUCH LONGER THAN IF DONE IN THE OLD WAY. PRESCOTTS' DYEWORKS, DUBLIN, BELFAST, CORK, LIMERICK.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths (which in all cases must be authenticated), 3 lines, 20 words, 2/6; each additional line of 7 words, 8d.

The Government has decided that Obituary Notices of fallen soldiers sent to the Press by relatives or friends shall, under certain circumstances, give no particulars either of the theatre of war in which a casualty occurred or of the battalion to which the officer, non-commissioned officer, or private belonged.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

IN MEMORIAM.

ROSS—In proud and ever-loving memory of Morgan Jones Ross, M.G.S., Australian Imperial Forces, killed in action, at Armentières, France, February 22nd, 1917, only son of William Smith Ross, late of Sharvogues House, Co. Antrim, grandson of the late Edward Jones, of Poulavanogue, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary, and dearly-loved ward of S. A. Quan-Smith, Bullock Castle, Dalkey, Co. Dublin. "Decus et pulcherrima pro Rege et pro Patria mori."

BIRTHS.

FARRELL—February 18, 1918, at The Cottage, Virginia, Co. Cavan, the wife of H. J. Farrell, Northern Bank, of a son.

GIBSON—February 13, 1918, at Stonehall, Mullingar, to Mr. and Mrs. George S. Gibson, a son.

HALL—February 19, 1918, at 89 Baggot street, Dublin, to Lieutenant L. A. and Mrs. Hall (née Connolly), a son.

MEAGHER—February 20, 1918, the wife of Sergeant-Major E. P. Meagher, Royal Irish Fusiliers, of a daughter.

ROBINSON—February 18, 1918, at St. Margaret's Home, Weston-super-Mare, to the wife of the Rev. Stanford F. H. Robinson, Vicar of St. Mark's, Old street, London, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

SCOTT AND CONNOLLY—February 20, 1918, at St. Patrick's Church, Monkstown, Co. Dublin, by the Rev. P. Dunne, Captain Patrick William Scott, Royal Fusiliers, son of Hardie Scott, of Monte Cristo, Purley, Surrey, to Violet, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Connolly, of 1 Grosvenor terrace, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.

SKINNER AND MILES—December 20, 1917, at St. Saviour's, Walton street, London, Lieutenant-Colonel Skinner, D.S.O., R.F.A., to Emmeline, younger daughter of J. W. Miles, P.W.D., India, and Caragh Lake, Co. Kerry, stepdaughter of Rev. W. Brinkley, Vicar of Abbots Leigh.

THORN AND TAYLOR—February 16, 1918, at St. Lawrence Church, Catford, by Rev. F. Bainbridge-Bell, Vicar, Herbert Stanley, R.F.A., only son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Spencer-Thorn, Sulworth, Catford, to Hilda Grace, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Egerton-Taylor, Camira, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.

DEATHS.

BONIS—February 20, 1918, at his residence, Fairlawn, Moy, Co. Armagh, James Bonis, retired D.I., R.I.C., in his 94th year. "Safe in the arms of Jesus." Funeral to-day (Friday) to Kilmore, Richhill, at 11 o'clock.

CAROLAN—February 20, 1918, at her residence, 9 Sandford avenue, Susan, widow of the late John Carolan. Deeply regretted by her sorrowing daughters. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday) to Dean's Grange at 10.30.

FULLWOOD—February 21, 1918, at Kingstown, Thomas, youngest son of the late Thomas Fullwood, of Mounttown, Co. Dublin, in his 75th year. Funeral strictly private.

HART—February 20, 1918, at his residence, 14 Dolphin avenue, South Circular road, Herbert L. Hart. "Peace, perfect peace." Funeral to Mount Jerome to-morrow (Saturday), 23rd inst., 9.30.

JOHNSTON—February 20, 1918, at 64 Botanic road, Francis James (late H.M. S. Quilt Rent Office), fourth dearly-beloved son of R. H. and R. Johnston. R.I.P. Funeral (private) from St. Columba's R.C. Church, Iona road, this (Friday) morning.

LAWLOR—February 21, 1918, at his residence, 2 Connaught place, Kingstown, William P. Lawlor, son of the late John Lawlor, Rathmines. Funeral arrangements later.

MOFFAT—February 20, 1918, at Ballyhyland, Enniscorthy, Anne Elizabeth, widow of the late James Moffat, J.P. Funeral to Killanne to-morrow (Saturday) at 11 a.m. No flowers, by her special request.

RALPH—December 29, 1917, suddenly, in Chicago, Robert, second son of the late William Ralph, Kilcarry, Co. Carlow, Ireland. A good son and brother.

ROANTREE—February 20, 1918, at his residence, 33 Upper Gardiner street, Dublin, Major William F. Roantree, aged 90 years. R.I.P. Funeral from Pro-Cathedral, Marlborough street, after 10 o'clock Mass, this (Friday) morning for Glasnevin.

SHAW—February 21, 1918, at his residence, ... only son of the late William Shaw, Legan Lodge, Co. Longford. Funeral private.

SMYTH—On Wednesday, February 20, 1918, at her residence, Townsend, Athboy, Elizabeth, widow of the late W. Smyth. Funeral to-day (Friday), 2 o'clock, for family burial ground.

IN MEMORIAM.

BOURNS—In loving memory of our dear father, John Bourns, who entered into rest February 22nd, 1917. Severed only "Till He come."

MAY—In loving memory of my dear husband, Francis May, who died at his late residence, 130 Lower George's street, Kingstown, 22nd February, 1917. Lord have mercy on his soul. Inserted by his loving wife.

ANNOUNCEMENTS received late for insertion in this Column will be found on Page 2.

NICHOLS' FUNERAL AND CARRIAGE ESTABLISHMENT, Lombard street (Westland row), late of Lincoln place. Coffins, Hearses, and Every Requisite. Economy and Punctuality. 'Phone—275.

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RAMSAY, FLORISTS TO H.M. THE KING, 50 NASSAU ST. and ROYAL NURSERIES, BALLSBRIDGE. Telegrams, "Violets," Dublin. WREATHS, Crosses, Floral Designs, Choicest Flowers. Exquisitely arranged. Lowest Prices. Prompt despatch. 'Phones, 1159, 1806.

THINK WHAT NEW CLOTHES WILL COST YOU, and decide to have your Old Ones CLEANED or DYED at DUNLOP'S DYE WORKS, KILMAINHAM, DUBLIN. Tels.—4334 and 4335. AND BRANCHES.

ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL, DUBLIN. In addition to the Main Hospital in James's street, the Governors have Branch Establishments at St. Edmundsbury, Lucan, standing in a Demesne of 200 acres, and provided with every facility for the Curative Treatment of Mental Cases. The Mansion of St. Edmundsbury has been adapted for the Treatment of Ladies, and a Villa specially built to accommodate a limited number of Gentlemen. Urgent Cases can be admitted to the Hospital on application to the Medical Superintendent. For further particulars, Forms, etc., apply to THE REGISTRAR, St. Patrick's Hospital, James's street, Dublin.

THE POPULAR PAPER among the men at the Front is the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES." Price Three Halfpence.

CONTRACTS.

RICHMOND DISTRICT ASYLUM. TENDERS FOR POTATOES. The Joint Committee invite Tenders for 110 Tons of Picked Table Potatoes ... By Order, W. J. MURPHY, Chief Clerk. Asylum Offices, Grangegorman, Dublin, 21st February, 1918.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

SANATORIA AND HYDROS.

BLACKPOOL — IMPERIAL HYDROPATHIC HOTEL. Claremont Park. 350 Rooms. ... Telephone 891.

HOTELS AND BOARDING.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRISH TIMES, SATURDAY. ADVERTISERS requiring Space in To-morrow's Issue are requested to forward instructions and copy as early as possible on this (Friday) Evening. THE MANAGER.

A. B. TAXIS, LTD. Wires: "ABen, Dublin." ONLY ADDRESS: PORTOBELLO HARBOUR. 'Phone: Dublin, 1597; Rathmines, 456.

FURNITURE AUCTIONS CONDUCTED—James H. North and Co., Auctioneers, Grafton st. Established 1829.

"BEST BECAUSE PUREST." When you want PURE Cocoa Shells demand "KOKOTEE."

KNITTING WOOLS for every purpose at lowest Prices—Monypeny's, 39 Grafton street, Dublin.

WHY PAY MORE? The Cheapest and Best Luncheon in Dublin, 1/2. Choice Selection. Red Bank Restaurant Co., D'Olier street.

WANTED to Purchase or Rent, a small compact, detached modern Residence with 3 or 4 acres of land, within 10 or 12 miles of Dublin, for which a fair price or rent would be given. Please send full particulars to G. S. Knox, c/o James H. North and Co., 110 Grafton street.

HAVE YOU BEEN TO TEA At the New COTTAGE TEA ROOM. CAFE CAIRO? Orchestra 3.30 to 7.30.

DISSTON'S CROSS-CUT AND FELLING SAWS. JOHN C. PARKES & SONS, LTD., COOMBE, DUBLIN.

VALUATIONS OF FURNITURE, HOUSE Property, etc., made for Probate and all purposes. James H. North and Co., Valuers, Grafton street.

D.B.C., WESTMORELAND STREET—Best Value in Dublin; French Charcoal Grill. Chops and Steaks in perfection. Potatoes can now be had at this Branch. Try it To-day.

I BUY TREES.—J. PULLAR PHIBBS, Sawmills, N. Strand, Dublin.

WE MAKE HORSE LOIN COVERS. J. W. ELVERY AND CO., LTD., ELEPHANT HOUSE, DUBLIN.

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BROOKS, THOMAS, AND CO., LTD., DUBLIN. BROMAS WALLPAPERS. We now have a large stock of all the Designs in our Pattern Books. PATTERNS FREE ON APPLICATION.

BRAY LAUNDRY WORK—The Office of the Dublin Laundry Co., Ltd., is at 16 Quinsboro' road, where Lady Representative may be seen. Beautiful colour, carefulness, and correctness are the well known characteristics of their work.

ARMY BOOTS, Genuine Government, used by British Army, for Munition Workers, Police, Postmen, Miners, Dockers, Tram, Bus, Van and Taxi Drivers, Gas Workers, Gardeners, Farm Hands, and all Workingmen. ... Army Boot Co., 43 Leicester Square, London, W.C. 2.

RENT COLLECTIONS and Management of Property undertaken. James H. North and Co., 110 Grafton street. Established 1829.

TULLAMORE—The "Irish Times," the "Weekly Irish Times," and the "Irish Field" can be had immediately after the arrival of the trains from Mr. M. F. Gorry, Harbour street.

TITAN & MOGUL PARAFFIN OIL FARM TRACTORS are the best, simplest, strongest, and most reliable. The only Tractors for road work. Delivery from Stock. ASHENHURST, WILLIAMS, & CO., LTD., TALBOT PLACE and 132 LR. BAGGOT STREET.

IRISH HEROES—Photographs and Personal Notes of Irish Officers and Men killed and wounded in action appear in the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES" To-day, price Three-halfpence.

MONEY—The Highest Advances to be obtained in Dublin on Diamonds, Silver Plate, Jewellery, Pianos, Bicycles, Furniture, and Valuable Chattel Property of every description at the First-Class Money Office, 85 MARLBOROUGH ST. 85.

WINDOW BLINDS. Opaque and Coloured. From 5/11 each. ... DOCKRELL LIMITED, DUBLIN.

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INCOME TAX Recovered; No Failures; Returns Filled; Accounts Prepared.—J. T. WALLACE, Expert, 65 Dame street, Dublin. 'Phone 385.

IRISH FARMERS' INTERESTS are specially catered for in the Farm Page of the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES," on Sale To-day, price Three-halfpence.

CARSON'S PAINTS. Special Paints for all Special purposes.—22 Bachelor's Walk.

"EMPIRE" TYPEWRITERS. AGENTS—POLLOCK and CO., LTD., 56 Grafton street, Dublin.

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WOMEN'S WORK AND INTERESTS—Vacant Posts announced in the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES" To-day, price Three-halfpence.

CARSON'S Paints for Interior Decoration.—22 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin.

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ROYAL HIBERNIAN HOTEL, DUBLIN. LTD. THE MOST FASHIONABLE FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN DUBLIN. BREAKFASTS, LUNCHEONS, TEAS, & DINNERS, A LA CARTE or TABLE D'HOTE. Open to NON-RESIDENTS. WEDDING BREAKFASTS, RECEPTIONS, AND BANQUETS ESTIMATED FOR. ORCHESTRA DAILY. TERMS ON APPLICATION. FREE GARAGE. ELECTRIC ELEVATOR. P. G. BESSON, Managing Director. Tels.—"Hibernia, Dublin." 'Phones 108 and 2205.

FOR COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE, Visitors to Dublin should stay at the NORTH STAR HOTEL, Amiens street—Opposite the Great Northern Railway Terminus. HOT LUNCHEONS FROM 1 to 3. Table d'Hote Dinners from 5.30. Afternoon Teas, Wedding Breakfasts. MISS MacMAHON, Manageress.

MAPLE'S HOTEL, KILDARE STREET, DUBLIN. WINTER TERMS FROM £2 16s. PER WEEK. SPECIAL TERMS FOR OFFICERS AND FAMILIES. FREE GARAGE.

KINGSTOWN. GROSVENOR HOTEL, CENTRE OF THE PROMENADE. Close to all places of interest. Lovely bedrooms and lounge rooms on sea front. Cuisine excellent. Most Comfortable Hotel in Kingstown. MOTOR GARAGE. Terms moderate. Apply THE MANAGER. 'Phone—264, Kingstown.

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LONDON.

THE ONLY BACHELOR'S HOTEL IN LONDON. TAVISTOCK HOTEL, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON. Most Centrally Situated. 200 Bedrooms. Tariff—Bedroom, Breakfast, and Attendance from 6/6.

BONNINGTON HOTEL, Southampton Row, LONDON, W.C.1. ROOM, ATTENDANCE, BATH, AND BREAKFAST. 6/6

GOVERNESS CARS and BALLI CARTS. All Sizes in Stock. HUTTON and SONS, DUBLIN.

MOTOR Repairs, Fitting Hoods, and Painting a Speciality.—McTAGGART, S. King street.

SMART, fast, light Scripps Booth car, self starter, electric light, immediate delivery from Booth Bros., Ltd.

GROW MORE FOOD by using a WHITING-BULL FARM TRACTOR. THE DUBLIN MOTOR CO.

RENEW your youth while conserving your bank balance. AUTOCARS IRELAND, LTD., The Ford Specialists, CHATHAM ST. GARAGE (off Grafton st.).

OVERLAND CAR PARTS. CRAWFORD, 29 and 30 Dawson st., Dublin.

BEING the Pioneers of the Ford Car in Ireland, we can offer owners the benefit of our experience, and consequently the efficient service, which is the right of every Ford Owner. R. W. ARCHER and CO., 65 Lower Mount street, Dublin.

BRITTAIN'S MOTOR OIL for all Cars and Farm Tractors, 3/9 per gallon, in barrels, carriage paid.—G. A. Brittain, Hatch st., Dublin.

OVERTIME FARM TRACTORS. Write to us for full particulars before buying. There are more of them, and they have been longer in use in Ireland than any other American Tractor. THOMPSON'S MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., 19-20 Great Brunswick street, Dublin.

FARM TRACTORS. AUSTIN CO.'S PRODUCTS A PROVED SUCCESS. Sole Concessionaires for Ireland, BROWNE & RAMSAY, Ltd., 134 Lr. Baggot st., Dublin.

BLACK GROUND DRAWINGROOM CARPETS IN RICH DEEP PILE AXMINSTER. A SPECIALLY FINE LOT ON SHOW AT ANDERSON, STANFORD & RIDGEWAY, LTD., 28 and 29 GRAFTON STREET.

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PREPAID SCALE OF CHARGES (REVISED).

Lost and Found, Situations Vacant, Domestics, etc., Wanted, Articles for Sale and Wanted, Educational and Schools, Houses, Apartments, Miscellaneous, and other Departments of Classified Small Advertisements—For each insertion of 12 words, 6d. Every succeeding word One Halfpenny. Discount for Series—A Discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed when a series of twelve or more insertions is prepaid. All seeking Employment will be allowed Four Insertions for the Price of Three. Office address counts as three words if replies are to be called for; or when they are to be sent by post as five words.

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"IRISH TIMES," LTD. Head Office: WESTMORELAND ST., DUBLIN. 'Phone 62. Branch Offices—BELFAST—'Phone 1787. CORK—'Phone 655.

LOST AND FOUND.

DONKEY Found strayed Stillorgan road.—Telephone 8 Dalkey.

FOUND, sable white Pom Dog, on Monday; reward expected.—P 855, this office.

STRAYED from The Donahies, Raheny, pure bred Irish Terrier Dog, six months old; reward.—P 1036, this office.

WOULD the Lady who took Umbrella in error in 5.45 tram to Lansdowne road, on Wednesday, leave it at 39 Waterloo road, and receive her own.

£1 REWARD—Lost, Sunday, Gold signet Ring, initials, "V.R."—2 Northbrook road.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

TOWN SURVEYOR WANTED.

THE LURGAN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL invite applications for the office of Town Surveyor from duly qualified Engineers. The person appointed will require to devote his whole time to the Council's service, carry out all engineering work appertaining to the office, and take entire control of all workmen employed by the Council, and be responsible for their work and the keeping of all records, as laid down by the Public Bodies Order, 1902. The appointment will be made subject to termination of three months' notice either side. Salary, £200 per annum. Applications to be submitted before 4th March, 1918, together with copies of testimonials and references. Preference given to applicants who have had experience of this class of work. (By Order) F. W. POLLOCK, Clerk of Council. Town Hall, Lurgan, 16th February, 1918.

WANTED, FOR LARGE HOTEL, WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, HOUSE PORTER, NIGHT PORTER, BILLIARD MARKER. Must be experienced. Liberal wages, and permanent positions to suitable persons. Address "Z 4430, Staff," this office.

MAN WITH KNOWLEDGE OF MILLING MACHINERY WANTED FOR MILL IN BELFAST. MUST BE HEALTHY, ENERGETIC, AND ABLE TO CONTROL MEN. CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT TO CAPABLE MAN. APPLY, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND WAGES EXPECTED, TO BOX NO. 465, IRISH TIMES BRANCH OFFICE, BELFAST.

SECONDHAND LANDAULETTES WANTED. THE GRAFTON MOTOR CO. GRAFTON ST., DUBLIN.

CARS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.	
VAUXHALL (1914) 25 h.p. 4-Seater	£550
STELLITE, 3-Speed, 3-Seater	£300
G.W.K. DE LUXE (1916) Dickey	£300
G.W.K. (1913) 2-Seater	£130
G.W.K. (1915) 4-Seater	£225
G.W.K. (1915), 2-Seater	£150
BELSIZE 14/16 4-Seater	£110
SCRIPPS-BOOTH (Special)	£280
PRINCESS 12 h.p. 2-Seater	£189

VI-SPRING MATTRESS. COMFORTABLE, HYGIENIC, AND MODERATELY PRICED. Investigate To-day. PIM BROS., LTD., EXCHEQUER STREET.

With Compliments to the FARMER. God speed your plough. Till in abundance, and DO IT NOW. GEO. GRANDY, Gentlemen's Outfitter, STEPHEN'S GREEN.

KHAKI WHIP SERVICE JACKETS, £5 5/- to £6 6/-. KENNY AND OWENS, TAILORS, 54 DAME ST., DUBLIN.

BOOTS & SHOES. NEW HIGH GRADE GOODS AT LOWEST Competitive Prices. LADIES' SHOES, Glace Kid, Box Calf, Gibson Shoes, Newest Shapes, 12/6 to 27/6. MAIDS' SHOES, Gibson and buttoned, sizes 2, 3, 4, 5, 10/6 per pair. LADIES' BOOTS, Box Calf and Glace Kid, all prices from 12/6 to 30/-. GENT.'S BOOTS, all shapes and styles, Box Calf, Glace Kid and Chrome. BOYS', GIRLS' and INFANTS' (all sizes) BOOTS and SHOES a Speciality. J. H. WEBB & CO., LTD., CORNMARKET, DUBLIN.

THE PATRIOTIC ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., FOR FIRE, ACCIDENT, WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, AND BURGLARY. CAPITAL FULLY PAID ... £100,000. Registered and Head Office: 9 COLLEGE GREEN, DUBLIN. Directors:— JOHN MOONEY, C.V.O., D.L., Chairman. LAURENCE W. MARTIN, Esq. PHILIP H. GRIERSON, Esq. JOHN SINCLAIR, Esq. (Belfast). Low Rates of Premium and Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims. THE POSITION OF THE COMPANY IS AMPLY SECURED INDEPENDENT OF CAPITAL. Proposal Forms and all information on application to Company's Agents, or to W. COOTE, Manager and Secretary.

THE DUBLIN Week-end Paper is the "Weekly Irish Times." Last Edition on Sale every Saturday morning.

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PASSENGERS TO LONDON AND ENGLAND.

You should make provision for your families or dependents, in case you meet with a Fatal Accident, owing to a War and/or Marine peril. You can do this for a very small Premium covering Fatal Accident, and also cover Total and Partial Disablement Risk. Full particulars from THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., 12 COLLEGE GREEN, DUBLIN; TELEPHONE—No. 1855. OR FROM THEIR AGENTS: FRANK GIBSON-LLOYD & CO., Ltd. .... Anglesea Street, Dublin. COYLE & CO. (Brokers), Ltd. .... 7 Anglesea Street, Dublin. R. D. BRUNTON .... 43 Dame Street, Dublin.

SITUATIONS CONTINUED.

CONFECTIONERY—Wanted, a smart Girl, experienced, to attend at Counter, Bar or Tea Rooms; no Sunday or late work; state age and salary (indoor); West of Ireland. Address "Z 4480, Confectioner," this office.

CARRIAGE Driver Wanted for Johnnsester's yard in city; references must be good.—P 1116, this office.

HANDYMAN Wanted; good wages; constant employment; state experience.—P 1059, this office.

MOTHER'S Help Wanted; youngest child 3. Apply Rostrevor, Orwell road, Rathgar.

MILLINERY Sales—Wanted for Dublin Warerooms, a capable young Lady as Charge; good city experience essential; liberal salary to suitable person; apply Box—P 1009, this office.

MESSENGER Boy Wanted for City Restaurant.—P 1051, this office.

MILLINERY Sales—Wanted, two Ladies with good first class city experience.—F. O'Reilly, George's st.

MILLINERS, also Improvers and Apprentices required.—McAsey, 53 Dawson st.

PORTER—Lad, about 16 Wanted for delivering parcels.—Copestake, Crampton and Co., 29 Exchequer st.

PHOTOGRAPHY—Wanted, a Retoucher. Apply Forbes, 54 Grafton st.

PROVISIONS—Youth, with some experience, Wanted. Byrne, Limited, 2 Crown alley.

WANTED, for Stockbroker's Office, experienced TYPIST, with knowledge of bookkeeping; state salary expected.—P 1091, this office.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED.

AGENCIES AND SITUATIONS WANTED.

CLERICAL.

CLERGYMAN, ordained Peterborough, specially desires work in Ireland, temporary or permanent; Cambridge graduate; highest references; disengaged now. Rev. M. A., 24 Green st., Cambridge.

LEGAL.

MEDICAL.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED CONTINUED.

MALES WANTED.

STEWARDS AND GARDENERS WANTED.

MALES DISENGAGED.

STEWARDS AND GARDENERS DISENGAGED.

DOMESTICS WANTED.

MATRON, "Irish Times" has Vacancies for all classes of Servants at good wages; also for young Girls wishing to be trained. Registry Office free to Servants on production of Advertisements. No fee. Apply immediately to the REGISTRY OFFICE, 31 WESTMORELAND STREET.

DOMESTICS CONTINUED.

COOKS AND DAIRYMAIDS WANTED.

GENERAL SERVANTS WANTED.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAIDS WANTED.

NURSES WANTED.

KITCHEN, LAUNDRY, ETC., WANTED.

DOMESTICS DISENGAGED.

COOKS, DAIRYMAIDS DISENGAGED.

GENERAL SERVANTS DISENGAGED.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAIDS DISENGAGED.

NURSES DISENGAGED.

KITCHEN, LAUNDRY, ETC., DISENGAGED.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

KELLY'S, 48 FLEET STREET, having Purchased the entire Jewellery and Silver Stock of J. Mosley, Waterford, are now offering it to the Public at less than half cost price.

WATERPROOF COVERS, LOIN COVERS, OILSKIN CLOTHING. PETRIE BROTHERS, WATERPROOFERS, 35, 36, and 37 Usher's Quay, Dublin.

ARTICLES WANTED.

Doubly-ensure the health of the household by using RED HAND Baby Flake Oatmeal. The most perfect of all cereal foods—and entirely free from husk. Try it once—you will then prefer it to others. Dublin Agent:— E. J. BRISCOE, 11 Crow Street.

R. CALLOW & SONS. EVINRUDE Portable Stationary Engine, 3 H.P. Weight 47lbs., complete with High Tension Magneto. 6 hours' running per gallon of Petrol. PRICE £22 10/-. 44 WESTLAND ROW.

HORSES.

SEWELL'S, DUBLIN. AUCTION AT THE REPOSITORY, ON THURSDAY NEXT, FEB. 28th, Commencing at 2 o'clock sharp. Entry Forms on application. SEWELL, SON & SIMPSON (LTD.), AUCTIONEERS.

ARTICLES WANTED CONTINUED.

MACHINERY.

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

YACHTS, BOATS, ETC.

GARDEN, FARM, BEES, ETC.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
LAST THREE PERFORMANCES.
THE O'MARA OPERA CO.
TO-NIGHT AT 7.30. DOORS AT 7.0.
LOHENGRIN.
Evening Prices, 10/6 to 1/-. Seats Booked at Theatre, 10 to 5. Tel. 3016.
Matinee To-morrow (Saturday) at 2.30.
"ORPHEUS."
Monday Evening, 7.30. "MARITANA."

GAIETY THEATRE.
MONDAY NEXT—FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
SPECIAL NOTICE—Shorter Performances.
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY MATINEES AT 2.30.
FOR ADULTS ONLY—THE Play of the Century.
DAMAGED GOODS,
By BRIEUX.
THE GREAT DRAMA ON THE SOCIAL EVIL.
NOW BOOKING. USUAL PRICES.

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6.40 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 9.0.
LAST TWO NIGHTS.
BABES IN THE WOOD.
POWERFUL CO., INCLUDING
MADGE CLIFTON.
To-night "The Empire Miss" will play an entire scene from the Panto on their own.
COME AND SEE THEM; THEY'RE EXTRA.

NEXT WEEK { ARTHUR SINCLAIR AND HIS COMPANY. THE IRISH PLAYERS.

ABBEY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT AT 8.15.
MATINEE TO-MORROW AT 2.30.
A New Play in Three Acts,
"THE LOST LEADER,"
By LENNOX ROBINSON.
Booking at Theatre. Usual Prices.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 9.
"HIS LIFE FOR IRELAND."
Seats Booked at Theatre, 10 to 5. Tel. 3016.

SUNDAY CONCERT,
24th INST., AT 8.45 O'CLOCK.
THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.
MISS MERRIE TELFORD ..... Mezzo-Soprano
MISS MAUDE CLANCY ..... Soprano
MR. HERBERT LUCAS ..... Tenor
MR. THOMAS REYNOLDS ..... Tenor
MR. ARTHUR DELANEY ..... Violinist
Mr. PATRICK DELANEY ..... Pianiste
Booking at Theatre, 10 to 5. Phone 3016.

PRINCESS, RATHMINES.
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW.
LITTLE MISS HAPPINESS
Feature Pen Film, Featuring JUNE CAPRICE.
LUKE'S CAFE CATASTROPHE
(3-Part Exclusive Comedy). New Gazette, and Full Programme.
Prof. Reynolds Hughes, Organist.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY ONLY.
SPECIAL NOTICE—Shorter Performances.
France For Film. Featuring ANNETTE KELLERMANN.
Kindly come to Early Performances to avoid disappointment.
NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

THE CARLTON CINEMA.
FIRST TIME IN DUBLIN.
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
"THE FALL OF A NATION,"
"THE FALL OF A NATION,"
A Great Production in Six Parts, by THOMAS DIXON, Author of
"THE BIRTH OF A NATION."
Doors open at 5, 6.30, and 8.
Prices—Stalls, 1/-; Pit, 6d.; and Gazette.
Our Orchestra will be augmented and specialised in Ireland.
MONDAY NEXT—
MARY MILES MINTER in
"THE GENTLE INTRUDER."

PILLAR PICTURE HOUSE.
PADDY O'HARA,
Great Triangle Drama. Ham and Bud. Mutt and Jeff Tabby Comedy. All Exclusive to PILLAR.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.
AFTERNOON LECTURES.
THIS (FRIDAY) AFTERNOON, at 4 p.m.,
PUBLIC AND MIGRATION WORKED PUBLICLY ON BRITISH LIGHT STATIONS.
By Professor C. F. BUCHANAN, M.A., M.D., Sc.D., F.R.S. Tickets purchased Through a Member, 1/-.

CONCERT
IN THE REGENT HOUSE, T.C.D., on THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING
At 8 p.m.

Tickets 5/- and 2/6. Tickets and Programmes may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Dublin University Musical Society, 2 Trinity College, and at the Door. Proceeds in aid of the Belgian Refugees' Fund.

ST. WERBURGH'S CHOIR ASSOCIATION.
ANNUAL CONCERT.
GREGG MEMORIAL HALL,
DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN,
THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Mr. T. W. HALL, THE DORIAN GLEE SINGERS, &c.
Admission (Tax Extra) 1/- and 6d.

Y.W.C.A.
THE CO. DUBLIN QUARTERLY CONFERENCE
Will be held (D.V.) on FRIDAY,
THE 22nd INST., AT 8 P.M.,
In ESSEX MOUNT, 37 LEESON STREET, BRAINHAM, Mrs. ANDERSON, Mrs. EDGAR FAIRFIELD.

SERMONS.
ARCH OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER CHURCH, UPPER GARDINER STREET, DUBLIN.
LENTEN LECTURES.
On the Sunday Afternoons in Lent, at 4 o'clock (D.V.), a Course of Lectures, suitable for Men only, will be delivered in the above Church.
THE TWO STANDARDS."
The Lectures will be delivered as follows:—
1. SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 24th ..... Preacher, Rev. Father Sheehy, C.C.
2. SUNDAY, MARCH 3rd ..... Father Sheehy, C.C.
3. SUNDAY, MARCH 10th ..... Father Sheehy, C.C.
4. SUNDAY, MARCH 17th ..... Father Sheehy, C.C.
5. SUNDAY, MARCH 24th ..... Father Sheehy, C.C.
6. SUNDAY, MARCH 31st ..... Father Sheehy, C.C.

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FARMERS AND OTHERS in need of Capital for Purchase of Ireland property, Cash required to be paid off Mortgages, Cash wanted to Stock and Work Farms, Cash required for Trade purposes, Cash wanted for Building Purposes, Cash wanted for Any Purpose whatever, can obtain Cash in a strictly private manner by writing to the Chairman of the Irish Loan Company, Limited, 27 Lr. Ormond Quay, Dublin. Loans granted through country solicitors if preferred. Letters answered promptly. Call or write
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THE IRISH TIMES. Contains the LATEST NEWS. Contains the BEST WEEK-END PAPER FOR DUBLIN AND THE COUNTRY. Contains the BEST WEEKLY EDITION OF THE IRISH TIMES. Last Publication Every Thursday Evening.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
HIPPODROME AND WINTER GARDENS.
6.45 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 9.0.
FRED DUPREZ.
Direct from his Latest Success in "Mr. Manhattan," John Donald, Mary Maguire, Tyson and Preston, DALI and HEALY.
NEXT WEEK—THE FAIRY PANTOMIME.
ALADDIN.
SPECIAL MATINEE SATURDAY MARCH 2nd.
LAST TWO MATINEES AT 2.30.
By Arrangement with The London Independent Film Co., Ltd., Presents
LIFE OF LORD KITCHENER
BRITAIN'S GREATEST FILM STORY.
Brena Cir 2/4, Parterre 1/6, Up. Cir 3d. (Tax Incl.).

TIVOLI TIVOLI
TIVOLI. TEL. 1166.
W. H. PROWSE,
The Exceptional Entertainer,
Greta Mack, Rolston & Mackey, Nonsuch Carroll, Tago Russell, Richard Hall, Miss Norman.
NORMAN FIELDS,
And His Harp. "Frocks, Frills, and Music."

KINGSTOWN PAVILION.
LAST TWO DAYS OF
OUIDA'S GREAT TWO
LITTLE WOODEN SHOES."
Starring VIVIAN MARTIN.
Showing To-day at 4.25, and 8.40.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "ONE A.M."
Charlie by Himself and at his Funniest.
Splendid Varied Programme and all Specially Interesting.
SPECIAL ORCHESTRAL MUSIC.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

"THE NAVY—PAST AND PRESENT."
A LECTURE
Illustrated by LIMELIGHT VIEWS,
Will be delivered by Lieut. FRED. T. JANE, R.N.,
In the HARCOURT ROAD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Admission by Ticket, 1/-, which may be obtained at the Door, or from Messrs. HENRY, Exc., N.A., 117 Grafton Street, and Messrs. HODGES, FIGGIS & CO., Ltd., 104 Grafton Street.

ST. PATRICK NURSES' HOME.
ANNUAL MEETING
TO-DAY (FRIDAY), 22nd FEBRUARY, 1918,
THE HOME, 101 ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN.
His Grace the ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.
The Lord BISHOP OF KILDARE, Sir ALGERNON COOTE, Sir GEORGE P. COPE, Esq., M.D.
The CHAIRMAN of the COMMITTEE.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF IRELAND COMPANY.
At the One Hundred and Fortieth General Ordinary Meeting of the Company, held at their Offices, Broadstone, Dublin, on Thursday, 21st February, 1918.
Major H. C. Cusack, J.P., Chairman of the Company, in the Chair.
It was Resolved—That the Seal of the Company be affixed to the Register of Shareholders of the Company, to the Report of the Directors, and to the Statement of Accounts and Revenue, ended 31st December, 1917, and forwarded and laid before the Meeting.
Resolved—That, subject to the rate of FIVE POUNDS PER CENT. per annum, Preference Stock, Preference Stock, Second Preference Stock, Third Preference Stock, and a Dividend at the rate of Two Pounds Ten Shillings per cent. per annum on the Ordinary Stock, for the half-year ended 31st December, 1917, be declared and paid, making, with the interim dividends paid on the 1st July, 1917, the Dividends on the Preference Stocks and Ordinary Stock for the year at the rate of Five Pounds per cent. per annum on the Preference Stocks, and Two Pounds Ten Shillings per cent. per annum on the Ordinary Stock, free of Income Tax, and that the Dividends be paid on and after the 1st March, 1918.
Resolved—That Major H. C. Cusack, J.P., one of the retiring Directors, be re-elected.
Proposed by A. C. Larmine, Esq., seconded by Rev. R. W. Leeper—That Joseph Tatlow, one of the retiring Directors, be re-elected.
Proposed by Rev. Archdeacon Daly, seconded by Rev. C. H. Lamprey—That C. H. Wilson, one of the retiring Directors, be re-elected.
UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED—That the very best thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman, the Directors and Officers of the Company, for the efficient manner in which they have performed the duties of their respective offices during the past year.
Proposed by Rev. Archdeacon Daly, seconded by Walter Nugent, Esq., and Resolved—That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Auditors for their services during the past year.
Proposed by Rev. Archdeacon Daly, seconded by A. C. Lamprey, Esq., and Resolved—That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Solicitors to the Company for their services during the past year.
H. C. CUSACK, Chairman.
Broadstone Terminus, Dublin, 21st February, 1918.

IRISH EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION
DUBLIN BRANCH.
A Ballot having been demanded at the Annual Meeting for the election of members of the Executive Committee, the following Ballot Papers will be issued at the Office of the Association, 10 Dawson Street, on the following dates:—
TUESDAY, 26th—From 2.30 to 4.30
WEDNESDAY, 27th—From 6.30 to 8.30.
THURSDAY, 28th—From 2.30 to 4.30.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22nd—From 6.30 to 8.30.
THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF THE ARCHITECTS OF IRELAND.
An Examination for the admission of Students to the Institute will be held on Friday, 29th March, 1918.
Full particulars and Testimonials of Study to be sent in not later than Saturday, 9th March, 1918.
Applications for Forms and Regulations to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, 31 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.
R.I.A.I. 31 FITZWILLIAM SQUARE, DUBLIN. THOMAS H. HAYES, Hon. Secretary.

FOR COMPANY NOTICES SEE FINANCIAL PAGE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

FREDERICK WOODHOUSE, Deceased. IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF FREDERICK WOODHOUSE, late of Woodbrook, Bray, Co. Wicklow, Esq., Deceased. NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND OTHERS. Pursuant to the Statutes in that behalf. Notice is hereby given that all persons having any claim against the Estate of the above-named Deceased, who died on the 1st day of March, 1918, at Woodbrook, Bray, Co. Wicklow, are required to send in the particulars of their claims to the undersigned, Solicitors for the Executors of the said Deceased, on or before the 19th day of March, 1918, after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice, and they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim they shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution. Dated this 19th day of February, 1918. LEDLIE, LEDLIE, & BEWLEY, Solicitors for the Executors, 4 Upper Ormond Quay, Dublin.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE IN IRELAND.
CHANCERY DIVISION.
IN THE MATTER OF THE LUNACY REGULATION (IRELAND) ACT, 1871, AND IN THE MATTER OF EMMA DILLON, A LUNATIC. Pursuant to the Order of Queen's Bench Division in Lunacy, dated the 11th day of December, 1917, I, the undersigned, will sell by Public Auction, at the Auction Mart, 38 Lr. Abbey Street, Dublin, on Tuesday, the 26th day of February, 1918, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the following Lands and Premises, viz.:—All that and those the Lands of Ballyhaise, containing 20a. 1r. 20p. Statute Measure, or thereabouts, situate in the Townland of Ballyhaise, Barony of Kilkenny West, and County of Westmeath, and now in the occupation of Patrick Dillon, at the yearly rent of £30 10s. 0d. Held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 1st day of May, 1817, subject to the yearly rent of £30 10s. 0d. Also all

SCENES IN CLARE.

CATTLE-DRIVERS DISARM POLICE.

ARRIVAL OF THE MILITARY.

Our Ennis correspondent, writing on Wednesday night, says:—Exciting scenes were witnessed in the Bodyke and Scariff districts of East Clare following another cattle-drive on the Thompson property. Early in the day about seven or eight hundred men collected at the now well-known farm of Kilgorey, which has already been the scene of several cattle-drives, and proceeded to force the cattle off with a view to deliver them up to the owner at his residence. On the way they met a small party of police, and there was a collision, in which the police were overpowered. It is stated that some of their bicycles were smashed up, and their overcoats, which were tied to the bicycles, were cut and slashed. Further on three constables who were coming from an outlying station to Scariff met the crowd, and there was another collision, in which two of the constables were knocked down and rather badly beaten, and their rifles taken from them. The third man put his back to the wall and threatened his assailants with his rifle, and eventually fired, apparently over their heads, as it is not said that anyone was injured. This had the effect of scattering the crowd, and in their hurried departure they left behind them the two rifles, which were recovered by the constables, who thereupon went to the Scariff Barracks. The drivers continued their way to Moynoe, where they turned over the cattle to the owner.

Meanwhile a party of military, who had been delayed by trees which had been felled across the roads, turned out, and soon after another exciting incident is reported as having taken place. One of the crowd is stated to have snatched a bayonet from its scabbard from a military sergeant, whereupon another soldier fired a shot, and the crowd at once scattered again.

There is the utmost excitement throughout the district. The telegraph wires to Ennis were cut yesterday, and were repaired, and were again cut to-day, while trees were felled across several roads to impede the police and military. It is not stated whether any arrests have been made. Another report states that two other police who were cycling to Scariff were stopped and their rifles taken.

Writing yesterday, our correspondent says:—During last night several roads from Ennis to the South and West were rendered impassable by the felling of trees across them, with a view, it is alleged, of hampering the police and military movements in the case of anticipated cattle drives. The Kildysart mail car was held up near Cragbrien, and the Lissycasey car was also delayed, while several travellers had to return to the town. At New Hall, the residence of Mr. W. R. MacDonnell, a number of trees were cut down in the demesne.

A report from Bodyke district says that further drives around that locality took place on Wednesday, but details are lacking, as the telegraph wires have been cut. They were found cut on Tuesday, but were repaired during the day, and were again cut.

In the Corofin district it is stated that lands belonging to various owners have been ploughed up. A farm at Rath, held by Messrs. Greene and Rafferty, and which formerly belonged to Mr. C. G. Mahon, Ennis, was ploughed; and also lands belonging to Mr. J. A. Studdert and Mr. M. Mellet.

ATTACK ON A DWELLING-HOUSE IN CLARE.

TWO MEN SENT FOR TRIAL.

Telegraphing last night, our Ennis Correspondent says:—At Ennis this afternoon a special Court was held by Mr. George McElroy, R.M., at which Edward Grace and Batt. McNamara were charged with unlawful assembly and injury to the residence of Mr. J. D. Going, J.P., last night at Violet Hill, Broadford, East Clare. The prisoners were brought to Ennis by military motor car.

Sergeant Jerome Crowley, Broadford, said that at 11.20 last night, while concealed with Constable Molloy, he saw three men approach Violet Hill House. They broke several windows and burst in the door. He returned to Broadford, and came back with four constables. He saw two men coming down the avenue in their shirt sleeves, and he arrested them. They were the two defendants. One had the barrel of an old gun and the other a hurley. The house was unoccupied, but contained valuable furniture. When arrested Grace had two live cartridges in his pocket. He had seen both the defendants take part in recent cattle-drives.

Constable Molloy gave corroborative evidence. While concealed he saw the defendants leave the house.

Head Constable Ward opposed bail, and the defendants were returned for trial to the next Assizes in custody.

FARM SEIZING IN ROSCOMMON.

"IN THE NAME OF THE IRISH REPUBLIC."

Our Boyle Correspondent, writing yesterday, says:—On Wednesday a large party, comprising about 500 men, with ploughs, loys, and spades, and accompanied by fife and drum bands, visited a farm at Corroy, near Ballinameen, Co. Roscommon, belonging to Mr. Luke Irwin, J.P., Raheen, for the purpose of seizing and marking it out for conacre. The caretaker, a man named O'Connor, was approached by the leaders of the party, and, when informed that they were taking the farm over in the name of the Irish Republic, he replied that he was instructed not to let anybody on the farm or to set it in conacre. A force of police, under County Inspector Tyrrell and District Inspector Kearney, R.I.C., had arrived by motor car and bicycles a short time previously, and when the crowd entered the land and commenced to mark it off, a baton charge took place, in which several of the party were injured. The crowd then left the land.

CONFLICT AT BOYLE.

On Thursday a party of about sixty *Sinn Feiners* entered the lands of Mr. J. Cox at Nockmoyne, Boyle, which had been taken over in the name of the Irish Republic on Saturday last, and commenced to score and dig the land. A force of the local police, under County Inspector Tyrrell and District Inspector Kearney were on the scene, accompanied by the owner, who, in the presence of the police, warned the men off. They said that they would go, but would come back again. A short time after they returned, and proceeded to till the land, when a baton charge took place, and all the crowd was dispersed. In the charge a number of *Sinn Feiners* were injured, and had to get their wounds dressed, whilst a few others had to go to hospital.

Afterwards a force of military and additional police arrived in the town.

DARING RAID FOR ARMS IN THURLES.

SERVANT GIRL HELD UP WITH A REVOLVER.

Our Thurles Correspondent says:—On Tuesday night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a raid of a very determined character was made by a number of disguised men in search of rifles on the premises of Mr. John Rudd, watchmaker and jeweller, Main street, Thurles. Effecting an entrance at the back of the house, the men thoroughly searched the yard and out-buildings, but found no arms. Some of them then entered the kitchen by the back door, where they met a servant maid. One of them held a revolver in his hand, which he presented at her. In answer to their demand for rifles, the girl said that she knew nothing about them, and went to call Mrs. O'Connor, the wife of Mr. James O'Connor, the resident manager of the firm. Mrs. O'Connor was upstairs at the time, and a couple of the men prevented the girl from going upstairs, and kept her a prisoner in the kitchen, while the remainder went upstairs, where they began a search of the house. When they entered a bedroom where a little boy, son of Mr. O'Connor, was in bed, they said to him that he did not know. When they came out into the corridor Mrs. O'Connor had come out of her own bedroom, and saw two men having their faces covered with handkerchiefs. One of them held a lantern and the other a revolver, which he presented at her, and demanded rifles which he said were on the premises. Mrs. O'Connor said that there were no rifles on the premises, and warned the men to clear out. They then attempted to pass into her bedroom to make a search there, but she defied them, saying that she was not afraid of their revolvers. They tried to get her to allow them into the room, but Mrs. O'Connor refused, and the men retired downstairs, Mrs. O'Connor following them. In the meantime, her husband had arrived at the front door, where he saw two or three other men who were keeping guard there. They caught hold of him, rushed him into the hallway, and made a demand for rifles, but Mr. O'Connor said that he had no rifles on the premises. Mrs. O'Connor, seeing the struggle between her husband and his captors, ran quickly upstairs and called loudly for the police out of a front window, and the raiders, hearing her, beat a hasty retreat by the back of the premises.

The Secretary of State for War has appointed Mr. W. A. Robinson, Assistant Secretary, H.M. Majesty's Office of Works, to be Permanent Secretary to the Air Council in the Air Ministry.

FROM "THE TIMES" OF TO-DAY.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE PROPRIETORS OF *THE TIMES*.)

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

The delegation from the Irish Convention, which had important meetings with the Prime Minister and the War Cabinet last week, says *The Times*, has returned to Ireland. The full Convention has been summoned to meet in Dublin next Tuesday, and it is clear that we are on the eve of the final sittings. The Convention will review the position in the light of the communications which took place in London, and proceed to prepare its report. It is expected that the report, on which momentous issues hang, will be presented to the Government in about three weeks' time, certainly before Easter. Meanwhile Irish newspapers are agreed in denouncing the utter lawlessness into which the whole country is rapidly drifting. They interpret according to their various lights the apparent apathy of the Government, which is ascribed in turn to the Convention "atmosphere," to sheer weakness, to some Machiavellian desire to find an excuse for military rule. About the facts there is no difference at all, and every private letter tells the same tale. The scandal is certain to be raised in the House of Commons, if it does not first break out in a more glaring form. Whatever comes of the Convention, the Government are felt to be merely prejudicing any practical result by familiarising Ireland with anarchy in advance.

ALLIED LABOUR—TWO QUESTIONS.

The present Conference of Labour and Socialist Parties representing the Allied countries, says *The Times*, is evidently being guided by skilful hands. They have gone to work in a methodical and purposeful way, very different from the crude and impetuous attempt to hold a general international meeting at Stockholm last summer. Two questions arise: (1) Will the delegates succeed in adopting a common statement? (2) If so, what will be the next step? Let us suppose that the British Memorandum is accepted in the main, with some amendments, additions, or omissions. It will be time enough to consider the terms when they have been formulated. A far more important question is what the next step will be. There appear to be two plans. One is to bring the declaration of war aims to the notice of the Labour and Socialist bodies in the enemy countries, and extract an answer from them by an exchange of documents; the other is to meet them at once in an International Conference and present the declaration there. The former is obviously the more prudent course; it is also the more practicable. For, if anything is certain about an International Conference at which German delegates are present, it is that, whatever the Governments may do about passports, the seamen will refuse to carry British delegates to it so long as neither repentance nor reparation is offered for the German crimes against the seafaring population of the world, against civilians afloat, and against all the traditions of the sea. That is the seamen's side of the war, and they intend to look after it, no matter whatever other people think and do. Let us, therefore, suppose again that the Allied Labour declaration of war aims is brought to the notice of the corresponding bodies in the enemy countries. The first object is to extract an answer from them which will show their real position, and, if that agrees in any measure with the Allied Labour views, then to proceed further with the negotiations and attempt the international meeting. The eventual object appears to be to convince the enemy Labour representatives that they have been deceived by their own Governments, and that no intention of crushing or ruining them is cherished on this side, that what we are fighting against is German "militarism," and the gospel of force which it represents. That is a fair and proper object, which has been pursued by President Wilson and others, and not only have the Labour organisations a right to pursue it too, but they can, in some respects, do so more effectively than statesmen or Governments. But what they say must be carefully scrutinised and considered before going any further.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S HEALTH.

The Prime Minister, says *The Times*, has not succeeded in completely shaking off his chill. He was busy all day yesterday in Downing street. He is going into the country to-day for a long week-end rest.

MR. ASQUITH AND HIS PARTY.

Great activity, says *The Times*, continues to prevail in the camp of the Asquithian Liberals. Mr. Asquith is to address the registration agents of his party at the Holborn Hall this morning. Every effort has been made to keep the engagement a profound secret, and the proceedings will be very private.

DEATH OF THE REV. J. M. S. BROOKE.

The death occurred on Wednesday, says *The Times*, at his residence, 20 Gledhow Gardens, S.W., of the Rev. James Mark Saurin Brooke, M.A., F.R.G.S., for thirty-four years Rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, City, in his seventy-sixth year. Mr. Brooke, who was born at Warrenpoint, Co. Down, was the second son of Canon Brooke, of Dromore, County Down, and grandson of Bishop Saurin, of Dromore, and married, in 1873, the only child of J. R. Stanford, of Bedingham, Suffolk. He was an M.A. of Trinity College, Dublin, and before taking Orders he served for some time in the 17th Foot.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

There was a further shrinkage, says *The Times*, in the volume of business in Stock Markets and, in some departments yesterday was the idlest day experienced for a long time past. Investment Securities remained steady, but the French Loan weakened, and Iron and Steel Shares and Brewery Stocks were subjected to selling pressure. Tea Shares again showed firmness.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Rev. John Hind, Principal of C.M.S. Middle School, Foochow, has been appointed Bishop in Fukien.

The death is announced at Pittenweem, on the Firth of Forth coast, at the age of 101, of Miss Margaret Rodger.

The investments in the Huddersfield Tank Bank yesterday amounted to £303,000, making a total of £1,791,000.

Lord Derby has informed the *Liverpool Echo* that he has no intention of resigning the War Secretaryship, as has been suggested in some morning papers.

Two officers of the Royal Flying Corps met with a fatal accident near Oxford yesterday. Their machine suddenly nose-dived to the ground, both men being killed instantaneously.

Yesterday morning, at 6.30, three men named Gatti, Lauzetti, and Pegazzano, who had been sentenced to death for high treason, were shot at the fort of Pietralata, near Rome.

An inquest was held in London yesterday on twenty victims of Sunday night's air raid. The majority of the victims had left their homes to take shelter under an archway near a large hotel.

A Chinese boarding-house proprietor named Chong Ling Chu was fined £100 at Cardiff yesterday for food hoarding. There were found on the premises 1 ton 3 cwt of rice, or about 35 weeks' supply. The rice was confiscated.

The death occurred at his Swanage residence on Wednesday evening of Sir John Mowlem, Bart., chairman of Messrs. John Mowlem and Co., Ltd., contractors, of London. He was 73 years of age, and was knighted in 1902.

General satisfaction was expressed by those present at the meeting in the House of Commons yesterday, when Sir Joseph Maclay made a full statement of the tonnage available for trade purposes and the methods of control by the department.

In the London Divorce Court yesterday, Frederick Arthur Lucas Hammond, Indian Medical Service, was granted a decree *nisi* on the ground of his wife's adultery with Major Ian Stuart Sutherland Moir, against whom £2,000 damages were awarded.

A Mexico City telegram, dated Wednesday, says—The Kaiser, in his reply to President Carranza's birthday message, says that he is very grateful for the President's wishes, and, in return, wishes him and the Mexican people prosperity.

At Cardiff yesterday J. Gould, ship's steward, was sentenced to six months' hard labour for breach of duty by cutting the painter of a boat without orders. R. G. Neal, ship's master, said the ship was torpedoed, and he and several men were on board. The defendant was in a lifeboat, which was not filled. Although witness shouted to him not to do so, he cut the painter, and the boat drifted away. The defendant denied hearing the captain's order, and said someone in the boat told him to cut the painter, and passed up an axe. The captain, it was stated, told defendant 12 lives had been lost through his action.

WESTERN FRONT.

INCREASED ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

WIDE AREA UNDER FIRE.

Both the British and French reports yesterday speak of the great activity of the enemy artillery. It was especially noticeable at six points on our front. New Zealand troops carried out a successful raid, and an enemy attack on one of our posts near Armentières was repulsed.

Along the whole of the French front there was strong artillery fire on both sides.

BRITISH OFFICIAL.

Thursday Morning.—New Zealand troops carried out a successful raid early this morning east of Polygon Wood, and captured a few prisoners. The enemy's artillery was active yesterday evening against our positions at Flesquières.

9.42 p.m.—A hostile raiding party, which attacked one of our posts south of Armentières early this morning, was repulsed. On other parts of our front a number of prisoners have again been brought in by our patrols. The enemy's artillery has been active during the day in the neighbourhood of St. Quentin, and on the Arras-Cambrai road, south and west of Lens, south of Armentières, and east of Ypres.

Aviation.—On the 20th inst. the recent spell of fine weather broke. With the exception of a few flights, carried out by our machines to give observation for artillery, no flying was done.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.

Thursday Afternoon.—North-west of Rheims, an enemy raid failed under our fire. The number of prisoners taken in Lorraine during the operations north of Bures and east of Moncel amounts to 525, including 11 officers.

Thursday Night.—There is nothing to report except fairly lively artillery activity on both sides on the whole of the front, especially in the Pinon, Vauxaillon, Malmaison, Pontavert, Guyencourt and Butte du Mesnil regions. During the day of the 20th our pilots brought down three of the German aeroplanes, and forced two other machines to descend in their own lines in a seriously damaged condition. An enemy captive balloon was set on fire.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

Thursday Afternoon.—There have been artillery and trench mortar duels. An attack in Argonnes was successful. On the Lorraine front fighting activity increased in violence on many sectors between the Seille and Plaine.

During the evening strong French detachments attacked our positions near Moncel, Rechicourt, and Mouancourt, which were penetrated at isolated points.

Our infantry threw the enemy out again in a counter-attack, and made a fairly large number of prisoners.

South-west of Markirch storming troops brought in prisoners as the result of a raid.

WEATHER FAVOURABLE FOR BIG OPERATIONS.

The Press Association correspondent at British Headquarters telegraphed yesterday:—Great aerial activity and the continuance of raiding tactics and patrol conflicts constitute the only definite war news during this period of waiting for the Germans to begin. The weather continues wonderfully fine for the season, and along the greater part of the front the condition of the ground is now good enough to render offensive operations on a big scale feasible. From Passchendaele Ridge to our southern flank we are everywhere prepared to meet whatever may come when it comes.

The Amsterdam *Telegraaf's* frontier correspondent says that troops and reserves are still being brought to the Western front on a big scale, adding that the presence of Turkish and Austrian forces, presumably reserves, has been established.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

FINE WORK OF ITALIAN AND BRITISH AIRMEN.

Italian Official.—Along the whole front there has been moderate fighting activity, with intermittent actions of artillery more frequent in the Val Giudicarie and west of Val di Brenta. North of Valstagna our patrols made a few prisoners, and east of Capo Sile an enemy advanced post was destroyed by the explosion of a mine.

A hostile aeroplane was brought down in Val di Campomulo (Asiago).

Italian and British bombing flights have attacked and efficaciously struck the enemy's aviation camps near La Coreina (Aviano), Visnadello, and Motta di Livenza. Over the last one a navy seaplane dropped two tons of high explosive bombs. All machines returned without any damage.

Between 7 o'clock last night and this morning enemy aeroplanes flew over our cities, causing considerable damage to the artistic patrimony. Padowa was bombarded three times. Numerous bombs were dropped over Vicenza, Mestri, Venezia, and Trebaseleghe (north-west of Mestre). Fortunately we have to deplore but few victims among civilians, mostly women. Anti-aircraft batteries met the enemy with intense fire. One machine was struck and came down aflame near Volpago.

Yesterday morning one of our flights bombarded effectively the railway station of Innsbruck.

THE REPINGTON CASE.

FINES OF £100 AND COSTS.

The hearing of the summons charging Lieutenant-Colonel Charles A'Court Repington and Mr. Howel Arthur Gwynne, editor of the *Morning Post*, with contravention of the Defence of the Realm Regulations was resumed at Bow street Police Court, London, yesterday, before Sir John Dickinson. They were accused of having published information without lawful authority in respect of the disposition of the military forces of the King and his Allies on the Western front, and also of having published information in respect of the supposed plan of, and conduct of, military operations by the military forces of the King and his Allies.

Addressing the magistrate for the defendants, whose case he opened, Mr. Tindal Atkinson, K.C., said it was inconceivable that those two gentlemen should be put upon their trial except upon the firm belief of the Crown that the article was one which sinned against the Defence of the Realm Act, but he would be able to show that it sinned neither against the Statute nor the State. He should submit that the subject matter of this article, which was being discussed throughout the length and breadth of the country, was a matter which, from the point of view of the paper and that of the writer, it was absolutely necessary the public should have cognisance of for the benefit of the State to which they belonged. He quoted from several German newspapers to show that the information in question had already been published in that country, and that, therefore, what the *Morning Post* contained did not convey anything to the enemy beyond what they already knew.

Mr. Atkinson did not produce any witnesses.

THE DECISION.

The Magistrate, without calling upon the Solicitor-General to reply, gave the decision of the Court. He said he had nothing to do with the truth or falsity of the article. He had read it very carefully, and he had no doubt it came within the meaning of the Regulations. He fined Mr. Gwynne £100 and 50 guineas costs. He regretted that a distinguished soldier like Colonel Repington should have forgotten himself. The lapse was a serious one, and he must be fined £100 and 40 guineas.

The *Morning Post* and Colonel Repington have decided not to appeal against the judgment.

MINISTRY OF PROPAGANDA.

Mr. Walter Roch, in the House of Commons yesterday, asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he could say what new appointments had been made by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster to assist him in his work of propaganda, and whether propaganda in neutral countries had been placed in the hands of Mr. Robert Donald.

Mr. Bonar Law—When the Department of Information was organised in January, 1917, an Advisory Committee was established, consisting of Lord Northcliffe, Lord Burnham, Mr. Robert Donald, and Mr. C. P. Scott. When Lord Northcliffe proceeded on his mission to America Lord Beaverbrook was appointed to the Committee, and later Sir George Riddell was added. This plan of organisation was never considered satisfactory, either by the members of the Committee or by the Department, and the Minister has decided to ask certain members of the Committee to undertake the direction of the various branches of the Department. The following appointments, therefore, have been made:—Lord Northcliffe, to be Director of Propaganda in Enemy Countries; Mr. Robert Donald, to be Director of Propaganda in Neutral Countries; Mr. John Buchan, to be Director of Intelligence; General A. D. M'Rae, Quartermaster-General of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada, to be Director of Administration; Sir William Jury, to be in charge of Cinematograph Propaganda, and Sir Robert Jones, K.B.E., to be Deputy Director of Allied and Foreign Propaganda. I may add that about 90 per cent. of the staff has throughout consisted of gentlemen with Press experience.

GERMAN SWEEP INTO RUSSIA.

MOVE ALONG THE WHOLE FRONT.

ROVNO CLEARED OF BOLSHEVIKS.

ENORMOUS AMOUNT OF BOOTY.

Yesterday's German *communiqué* says:—

Our regiments from the Island of Moon, having crossed the frozen Sund, marched into Esthonia, and have occupied Leal. In the march along the Gulf of Riga, Pearigal and Lemsal have been reached. At Lemsal there was fighting for a short time, in which 500 prisoners were taken, and 20 guns captured.

Our troops marched through Wenden, and are now before Wolmar. Between Dvinsk and Pinsk we are pressing on towards the East. The movement continues along the whole front. Important railway and road junctions have been occupied. Rovno has been cleared of the enemy.

It is impossible as yet to give an approximate estimate of the booty. Up till now the following has been announced:—

Prisoners: A General in command of an army, several divisional commanders, 425 officers, and 8,700 men.

Booty: 1,353 guns, 120 machine guns, 4,000 to 5,000 motor cars, trains with about 1,000 carriages, many of which were laden with food; aeroplanes, and an incalculable amount of other war material.

Last night's German *communiqué* says:—

The advance in the East continues. German troops have entered Minsk.

MENACE TO PETROGRAD.

A Petrograd telegram (P.A. War Special) of Wednesday says:—A despatch from Vitebsk reports that German detachments have appeared twenty miles from the town, and have distributed proclamations pointing out the futility of resistance, inasmuch as Germany has thrown a large number of troops on to the Eastern front preparatory to occupying Petrograd.

The Exchange Petrograd Correspondent says: The German offensive continues. Their armies are approaching Meledetchno, which is believed to have fallen. Strong enemy forces are preparing near Riga for an offensive in the Reval district.

It is believed that if the German northern advance continues the fate of Petrograd will be decided in a fortnight. Austro-German Armies are concentrated on the Ukrainian front at Kieff. The Central Rada is assembled at Brest, and is acting with the German Headquarters. Lenin's separate proposals are causing dissensions amongst the Revolutionaries.

THE UKRAINE TREATY.

On the resumption of the debate on the treaty with the Ukraine in the Reichstag on Wednesday, says a Reuter's Amsterdam telegram, several members expressed their approval. The Poles, however, objected

Herr Radzivill, of the Polish Party, said the Poles, too, had shed their blood in the German Army, fighting for the German Empire. They have also fought enthusiastically for the liberation of their State.

CZECH SCENE IN THE REICHSRATH.

According to a report published by the Berlin *Lokalanzeiger* of incidents in the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath on Tuesday, the Polish members left the Chamber hurriedly when the President read the Emperor's telegram announcing the conclusion of a supplementary treaty with the Ukraine, one of them exclaiming, "Poland is not yet lost." In the course of Dr. von Seidler's speech, the Poles were comparatively quiet, expressing their disapproval from time to time by isolated interjections. Those who displayed the greatest excitement were the Czech and Socialist members, who interrupted at almost every sentence with violent exclamations.

The *Vossische Zeitung* publishes a message from its Vienna correspondent, saying that the Austrian Premier's declaration on Tuesday respecting the situation in the north-east has not substantially eased the situation. The opposition stands aloof, dissatisfied and exasperated, notwithstanding the Premier's speech. During the half-hour that the sitting lasted wild scenes occurred.

The Premier tried to read his speech, but he succeeded in making himself understood only by those Deputies who were nearest to him, as the Czechs and Slavs shouted down every one of his sentences, and were only kept back from the Minister's seat by the broad shoulders of Deputy Herr Allrecht. While the Premier continued to pound the table with his fists, the Czechs shouted, "Lies, treachery," "Tell them that in Berlin." When the Czech Deputy, M. Soukrup, interjected, "The German troops want to advance, but we protest," there arose a terrific tumult between Slavs and Germans; but the Premier continued to read his speech, quite oblivious of how his sentence, "Chaos reigns in all," hit off the prevailing situation in the House.

The correspondent adds:—"The Socialists desire more than this simple denunciation of further warfare. They will make an urgent interpellation on Wednesday for a continuation of negotiations between Vienna and Washington, and they have already convoked massed meetings to deal with this subject.

GERMAN PRISONERS IN RUSSIA SET FREE.

A correspondent of the *North China Daily News* at Harbin reports that travellers from Siberia confirm that German prisoners are entirely free. Many are openly trading, and German goods have already appeared. Others are coming eastwards to Northern Manchuria with Russian passports, which can be purchased for a hundred roubles. These include many civilians who were engaged in commerce in Siberia and Manchuria before the war. The correspondent warns the Allies that prompt action is necessary to combat effectively the German occupation of these rich districts.

POLES RESENT CESSION OF CHOLM.

The *Vossische Zeitung*, of Tuesday evening, published a telegram from Lemberg reporting that all political parties and all classes of the population joined last Monday in a demonstration against the cession of the Cholm region to Ukraine. From early morning large crowds went to the churches. All official, private, and banking offices were closed, as also all workshops.

FIGHTING IN FINLAND.

A Reuter's telegram from Vasa, dated Thursday, says:—The following official statement is issued from the headquarters of the White Guards:—Russian aviators have been dropping leaflets inciting the population to resist the White Guards. On Tuesday the first detachment of cavalry arrived at Seinasjoki. General Mannerheim, leader of the White Guards, welcomed them to the Fatherland. The population was enthusiastic. Russians have begun to evacuate Bjoerneborgs. At Viborg the Red Guards are receiving reinforcements of Russian soldiers sent from the Petrograd Garrison, together with artillery, machine guns, armoured cars, and armoured trains. A great concentration of Red Guards is taking place on the line Kuovese-Vilppula-Padajoki.

A telegram from Haparanda states that four vessels have arrived at Vasa from Germany with provisions, and with Finnish cavalrymen who have been serving in Germany, a number of German Volunteers, 100,000 rifles, and a large quantity of machine guns and ammunition, a strong offensive on the part of the Finnish Territorial Army is now expected in the direction of Tammerfors and Viborg.

The Finnish White Army, about 50,000 strong, is making progress along the Mikeli-Kuwola Railway, and the capture of Kuwola junction is expected every day. Another strong party is advancing along the line Goenssu-Viborg, its immediate object being the capture of Viborg. A third contingent is proceeding from Kristinestad towards the Red stronghold of Bjoerneborg. Horrifying tales of cruelty to prisoners are being received from the country round Helsingfors and elsewhere. Many hundreds of student volunteers are besieged on several big estates, and terrible death awaits them if they are unable to hold out until relieved.

MEETING OF DUBLIN BAKERS.

GENERAL STRIKE THREATENED.

A meeting of the members of the National Amalgamated Bakers' and Confectioners' Union was held last night in the Trades Hall, Capel street, Dublin, to consider the situation arising out of the strike of employés of Messrs. Boland, Ltd. It was decided by 320 to 7 votes to empower the Executive to declare a general stoppage of work at their discretion.

MODE OF EPISCOPAL ELECTIONS.

The session of the House of Laymen of the Province of Canterbury was resumed at Westminster yesterday. On the motion regarding the mode of appointment of the archbishops and diocesan bishops, Sir A. Bousanquet thought the motion, if passed, would be a censure upon the bishops who took part in Dr. Henson's consecration. He hoped it would not be adopted, having regard to the disgraceful way in which Dr. Henson had been hounded down in his own diocese and attacked in some newspapers. The motion was withdrawn.

A resolution was adopted, on the motion of Lord Hugh Cecil, that the teaching of the Church regarding Our Lord's Nativity be made clear beyond dispute. Lord Hugh disclaimed any intention to reflect on the Bishop of Hereford.

WAR SAVINGS MOVEMENT.

COMMITTEES FOR IRELAND.

PUBLIC MEETING IN DUBLIN.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of citizens was held in the Mansion House, Dublin, for the purpose of forming a War Savings Committee for Dublin and the Province of Leinster.

Mr. E. H. Andrews, D.L., President of the Chamber of Commerce, occupied the chair. There was a large attendance.

Mr. Theodore Chambers, Controller of the National War Savings Committee, and Mr. W. B. Robertson, representative of the Director of Publicity of the same department in London, were present.

Mr. John Good, Hon. Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, read letters of regret from:—Archbishop Walsh, Mr. R. F. S. Colvill, Governor of the Bank of Ireland; Sir Wm. Fry, Hon. Ernest Guinness, Right Hon. Jonathan Hogg, Sir John Lynch, Sir Thomas Talbot Power, Colonel Benny Tailyour, Sir Horace Plunkett, H. McLoughlin, Dr. Starkie, Sir J. P. Griffith, John Mooney, Sir W. J. Goulding, Alfred Byrne, M.P.; C. W. Hely, Rev. T. A. Finlay, M. J. Minch, James McMahon, Dr. Wm. Taylor, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Mrs. Hignett, and others.

The Chairman said, on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, who were promoting the meeting on behalf of the National War Savings Committee, that it was only on Saturday last they had intimation as to calling the meeting. Two representatives of the Committee were in Dublin, and in view of their presence the meeting was hurriedly called, to confer as to the best means of forming in Ireland a War Savings Committee. These War Savings Committees had been formed throughout the United Kingdom with considerable benefit to the State. There was no disguising the fact that the State needed the money at the present moment; and they thought—and rightly—that Ireland should be allowed to play its part in the collection of the required money. The State was asking the money only as a loan, and for that loan they were offering a very liberal rate of interest. It was, therefore, the duty of everybody who had any money to invest to invest it in War Loan. (Hear, hear.) The Empire was engaged in a dreadful war, and the very existence of the Empire was at stake; and it was up to everyone who was a member of that Empire, of which they were all proud, as far as they possibly could to give the facilities which were needed to the State by which they were served, and to which they looked to carry the war to a successful termination. (Hear, hear.) The Committee wanted to impress upon the inhabitants of these countries the necessity for economy in every shape and form. The people would be asked to curtail their expenditure, and to lend the money so saved to the State. There were several ways in which that could be done. The Chamber of Commerce would have nothing to do with management of the organisation that was to be set up. There were in England 1,600 Committees of this kind, and 40,000 War Savings Associations, with a membership of between four and five millions, and over 100 millions of War Savings Certificates had already been sold. He feared that Ireland could not approach anything like that, but the Irish people would make the best endeavour they could in this matter. (Hear, hear.) The Committee to be formed in Dublin would cover the whole of Leinster and Connaught; a similar Committee would be established at Belfast for Ulster, and at Cork for Munster. He thought that was a fair distribution, and he hoped they would all put their backs into the work, and that everyone would show their desire to help. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Chambers explained the working of the propaganda in England and Wales. The foundation idea of the movement was, primarily, to inculcate the habit of economy and wise saving among the people. Both in Great Britain and in Ireland many people had passing through their hands more money than they ever had before. The Government offered the most generous terms to both small and big investors, and had offered them in two distinct forms of Government security. First, there were what were called the War Savings Certificates. These cost the purchaser 15s. 6d. each, and five years after their purchase the Government would buy them back at 20s. each. This would come to rather more than 5½ per cent. These certificates could be cashed at any time by giving three days' notice to the Post Office. If an individual wanted his money back within a year he would get it, but no more. Twelve months after purchase the 15s. 6d. certificate would be worth 15s. 9d., and the interest would go on growing, until, at the end of five years, the certificate became 20s., and it would be redeemed at that figure. The second form of Government security with which the War Savings Committee was concerned was called National War Bonds. These were offered in values from £5 up to £5,000, and carried a rate of 5 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, and a bonus on repayment at the end of the term. The security of these two forms of investment was the soundest in the world. Therefore, the prudent investor and the wise wage-earner would do well to buy what values he can in War Savings Certificates and National War Bonds. (Hear, hear.) Apart from the immediate economic effect upon the country, the system would make for credit, security, and better citizenship. The larger the number of people that could be roped into this movement the greater would be the stability and strength of the country. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Robertson said it had often been asked if the Government would not, after the war, reduce the rate of interest. Nothing of the kind would occur. There was a prospect—he would not say a certainty—of a Labour Government in the near future, and, bearing in mind the huge sums of money which the Labour organisations and the insurance companies had invested in War Loans, it was not likely that anyone would be allowed to tinker with either principal or interest.

Mr. R. K. Gamble proposed a resolution approving of the aims of the War Savings Committee and their efforts to promote savings by means of the sale of War Bonds, and that a local committee be appointed. He said that, apart from the purely selfish view of the investment, it would be a highly patriotic work. Everyone should exercise economy in the consumption of food. The present shortage of food was due to the lack of economy in previous years. He believed that the people only wanted the opportunity to invest their small sums of money, and that opportunity was now presented to them. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Thomas Robinson seconded the resolution. He believed the employers and merchants of Dublin would do their duty in inducing and advancing those in their employment to invest their savings in the War Loan, and that it would be a great success. (Hear, hear.)

The Archbishop of Dublin was moved to the second chair.

The Lord Chief Justice, proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Andrews for presiding, remarked that they were starting the movement under good auspices, and, although there was not so much money in Ireland as there was in England, he believed the Committee just appointed would receive a good response from the country.

Mr. Andrew Beattie, D.L., High Sheriff-Elect, seconded the motion, which was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Andrews, in acknowledging the vote, thanked the Lord Mayor for having lent the use of the Mansion House for the meeting.

The attendance at the meeting included the following:—Edward H. Andrews, D.L. (in the chair); S. H. Maddock, J.P.; Lieutenant J. C. Percy, J.P., R.N.V.R.; R. K. Gamble, J.P.; John Good, J.P.; Marcus Goodbody, J.P.; John Hollwey, William Wallace, J.P.; Andrew Beattie, D.L., J.P., High Sheriff; Patrick Leonard, J.P.; Sir Howard Grubb, Wm. Boydell, Harry J. Millar, D. Holland, J.P.; Lady Arnott, Miss H. M. White, LL.D.; Dr. Coffey (President of the University College); Sir John Lynch, Robert S. Swirles, James B. Coade, J.P.; J. L. Stewart, William A. M'Connell, William Crowe, J. C. M. Eason, Sir Thomas Robinson, J.P.; Alderman Moran, J.P.; W. V. Seddall, President of the Incorporated Law Society; Gavin Low, J.P.; President, Rotary Club; Hon. Secretary, Rotary Club; James Ennis, J.P.; A. E. Carson, Sir John Roberts O'Connell, LL.D., J.P.; J. H. Cooper, Lord Rathdonnell, President, Royal Dublin Society; Richard J. Moss, Registrar, Royal Dublin Society; Hume Dudgeon, Lord Decies, Miss Rachel Mahaffy, J. Harold Pim, C. Eason, William R. Nolan, James W. Hill, J.P.; Sir James H. Campbell, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland; J. St. Clair Johnson, P. H. M'Carthy, Vice-President Institute C.E.I.; John P. M'Knight, J.P.; R. W. Kennan, Miss G. Huband, James C. Anderson, Fonso Carton, Joseph Ward, J.P.; Thomas Mayes, Sparkhall Brown, Richard White, George N. Jacob, J.P.; Sir Maurice Dockrell, J.P., D.L.; W. A. R. Cruise, J.P.; P. J. O'Neill, Walter Scott, A. B. Brewster, Dr. J. A. Walsh, Sir Andrew Horne, Charles M. Coghlan, William Hewat, William Perrin, Richard W. Booth, J.P.

MEETING IN MOLESWORTH HALL.

BISHOP OF TUAM ON PATRIOTISM.

A public meeting was also held in the Molesworth Hall last night, under the auspices of the National War Savings Committee.

The Bishop of Tuam, who presided, said this was a patriotic meeting, and that meant, he took it, that all who attended were patriots. A patriot was, as he understood it, a lover of his country, but love of country could only find its true expression in service, so they were not only lovers of their country, but they were, so far as in them lay, servers of their country also. It was the way in which they served their country that distinguished the true from the false patriot. The true patriot served with the love of God aflame within his heart, and he would scorn to adopt any means which his conscience would make him doubt to be in conformity with the Will of God, lest in seeking the material welfare of his country he might wound or kill the soul of his country. The true patriot took a wider vision than that which merely extended over his own country. He wanted to see his country blessed. He wanted to see his country made a blessing to the world, to contribute something to the happiness and prosperity of humanity. That was why every true Irish patriot was heart and soul with England and her Allies in this present war. (Applause.) If it were merely a war of conquest or ascendancy, or even a war of protection and security, some might question the part which they should play, but where the cause was the cause of humanity, of righteousness, and liberty, then the true patriot must take his part. So they met that night to see what their part was going to be in this great warfare for humanity. Their noble Navy and Army were doing their part; British honour and British valour were never in safer hands than they were to-day. (Applause.) The point for them to remember was that the war was going to be won or lost, not upon the fields of battle, but at home. The ultimate attainment of their ideals depended upon the daily, constant fortitude of those at home, and their willingness for self-sacrifice. They were only too ready to serve their country to the best of their powers, and to prove that Irishmen and Irishwomen could take their place amongst the men and the women of any other country in their great and glorious Empire. (Applause.)

Rev. R. H. Murray, Litt.D., spoke on the subject of the Prime Minister's New Year's message to the Trades Unionists. He emphasised the importance of the recovery to France of Alsace and Lorraine, because if the last-mentioned territory were restored to France, Germany would be deprived of her war material, and could never go to war again. He suggested that if they could secure a permanent alliance with the United States they would do more to eliminate war than by any other method they could try at the present moment. (Applause.)

Mr. Newman Thompson addressed the meeting on the subject of War Savings Certificates as an investment. He advocated the purchase of nominative War Bonds of £5. For these the Government were paying over 5 per cent., and were giving the finest security the world had ever seen. (Applause.)

Mr. Cecil Darley spoke on "Our economic position," and dealt with the subject from the individual point of view. He commented upon the plentiful supplies of food in Ireland and its scarcity in England, and said if they ate less in Ireland there would be more meat to go to England to support those who were engaged in arduous work in the ordnance factories. He condemned the buying of superfluous articles and of luxuries, as thereby man-power was used up, which might be employed in the national service. As a simple illustration of how waste was carried on, he said if each individual in the United Kingdom wasted one match every day for one year, no less than 338½ millions of boxes of matches would have been wasted. He pointed out many ways in which people could save money and save labour. The people were the army fighting behind the lines, and if they did not do their part things would inevitably drift to a peace on Germany's terms. (Applause.)

Miss Rachel Mahaffy spoke on "What we have done," and stated that a small beginning was made in February of last year by the Girls' Friendly Society with a scheme for the purchase of War Certificates. Some 1,500 members were now in the scheme, and in the past twelve months they had subscribed £4,506. (Applause.) The branch in Ballynascanlon, Co. Louth, in the first three months subscribed £1,100. (Applause.)

Mr. Robertson, of the National War Savings Association of England, predicted that if this movement were taken up in Ireland in two months five million pounds would be subscribed. The action of the Girls' Friendly Society mentioned by Miss Mahaffy was a complete answer to those who said that it was impossible to save in Ireland. In England there were 1,600 War Savings Committees and 40,000 War Savings Associations. Last week the war savings came to three million pounds. (Applause.)

Miss White proposed a vote of thanks to the Bishop for presiding, and mentioned that last Monday week they started an Association in Alexandra College, and to-day they had 150 members. They all owed a debt of gratitude to Miss G. Huband, who was the originator of the movement in Ireland. (Applause.)

Rev. Canon Day seconded the resolution, which was adopted, and the meeting concluded with the singing of the National Anthem.

MR. BONAR LAW'S APPEAL.

In a circular letter Mr. Bonar Law says he has once again on behalf of the Government to ask the people of this country to place their financial resources at the disposal of the State in order that we may have the means to carry through the war to a successful conclusion. He adds—"At this moment it is more than ever imperative that we at home should do our part in support of the great cause for which those dear to us are fighting and suffering. The result of borrowing has been most encouraging, and I am confident you will save all you can and deposit your money direct with the State by buying National War Bonds."

PALESTINE ADVANCE.

OUR TROOPS FOUR MILES FROM JERICHO.

British Official.—On February 20th our advance east of Jerusalem was resumed, despite a heavy rainstorm.

Moving through difficult country, in which the enemy offered an obstinate resistance, our troops made progress to the extent of 3½ miles on a frontage of about 7½ miles, and approached within four miles of Jericho.

At the same time our line was advanced to the north-west of Jerusalem in the sector west of the Jerusalem-Neblus road to a maximum depth of one mile on a front of four miles. Co-operating with this advance, our Air Service carried out effective bombing attacks against the enemy camps and dépôts on the left bank of the Jordan, about Shulet Nimrin, 10¼ miles east-north-east of Jericho.

Our losses in the operations of February 19 were very slight. Those for February 20 have not yet been reported. The operations continue.

TILLAGE SCHEME AND DEFAULTING ESTATES.

The Department of Agriculture has been engaged for the past few days in dealing with the estate of Lord Ashtown, Woodlawn, Co. Galway. The arable area to be dealt with comprises a little in excess of 500 acres, 200 of which had been let by auction in conacre during the early part of the week, and the balance, or part of it, was similarly dealt with yesterday.

The Vice-President of the Department stated yesterday that every effort was being made to bring the defaulting estates to auction, and in a large number of cases where tillage had been delayed the land has been taken possession of and auctions have been fixed. The 1918 tillage campaign is being proceeded with vigorously with satisfactory results in various districts.

Asked as to the action of the *Sinn Fein* party in taking possession of land in the name of the Irish Republic, the Vice-President said that was a matter to be dealt with by the Executive Government and not by the Department.

With regard to a rumour to the effect that a syndicate has been formed, with a capital of £100,000, for the purchase and cultivation of grass land, the Vice-President said the Department knew nothing of the existence of such a syndicate, but a communication had been received from the South of Ireland asking if the Department would advise with regard to certain matters, and a reply was given that advice would readily be supplied.

THE SALE AND DISTRIBUTION OF POTATOES.

A meeting of the South and West of Ireland Potato Advisory Committee was held at the offices of the Ministry of Food, 34 Molesworth street, Dublin, on Wednesday—Captain E. Booth, Assistant Director of Vegetable Supplies, presiding, and Colonel A. MacCullah being in attendance.

The Committee considered the best means of bringing the consumer and the producer together through the medium of the wholesale dealers in the various districts, and of providing for the even distribution of supplies of potatoes in the South and West. It was decided that sub-committees should be formed in the several districts to ascertain their several requirements, and to keep in constant communication with the representatives on the Advisory Committee. It was agreed that those purchasing on behalf of the Committee should be none other than wholesale dealers licensed by the Ministry of Food, so as to ensure that growers would obtain the subsidy without delay, and it was also agreed that the Committee should work on a basis of 5s. per ton profit. The volume of trade will be distributed by the Committee among the various wholesale dealers in strict proportion to their pre-war dealings, and merchants will be confined to the districts in which they have hitherto been accustomed to deal. The terms upon which potatoes would be sold by one dealer to another would be cash against the railway receipt. If, after the home requirements are satisfied, it is found that there is still a surplus in the South and West, the Committee will undertake to export all suitable potatoes.

INTER-ALLIED LABOUR CONFERENCE.

At the second day's conference of the Labour and Socialist Parties of the Allied countries at Westminster yesterday, M. Albert Thomas, who presided, said that, in regard to war aims, there had never been such a healthy and unanimous collaboration between the Socialist Party and the Federation of Labour, in France. The Governments had been unable to produce a common agreement on war aims. Labour did not talk about war aims, but of peace aims. In starting from the principle of right, they hoped to reach the common policy that would be so international, so human, that the Labour and Socialist movement in enemy countries would be able to accept it.

MR. DILLON AND THE CONVENTION.

LAWLESSNESS IN IRELAND.

A SUSPECTED GOVERNMENT PLOT.

"SINISTER INFLUENCES" AGAIN AT WORK.

A meeting, under the auspices of the United Irish League, was held last night at the League Rooms, 39 Upper Sackville street, Dublin, for the purpose of reorganisation in the seven new Parliamentary divisions into which the City of Dublin is divided under the Redistribution Act. Mr. John McDowell, solicitor, presided.

Mr. John Dillon said—The Convention, whose course they had all watched with intense interest and sympathy, was now drawing to a close, and, while he had on several occasions strongly appealed to his countrymen to have patience with the deliberations of the Convention, they all felt that the hour had now come when these deliberations could no longer be usefully prolonged, and within the next few days the people of the country must be put in possession of the result. He did not know what the situation now was. He still hoped that something in the nature of an agreement might be come to. If the Convention came to an agreement, the carrying out of that agreement would be a very serious and difficult task, and the whole future of the country would depend upon the circumstances under which the new *régime* in Ireland was launched. He had never been so sanguine as some people as to the results of the Convention, and it was perfectly possible they might hear next week that they had failed to come to an agreement, and it was their duty to consider that possibility and make up their minds on the policy which Ireland would have immediately to adopt in the event of the Convention not agreeing. Whether the Convention agreed or not, in the immediate future—probably in the next ten days—there would be cast on the people of Ireland, who were still faithful to the old policy, the task of a new departure, and the success of the new departure would depend upon the reception of the people. There had been a great deal of misunderstanding, and deliberate misrepresentation, as to the nature of the Convention, and, in this connection, the speaker quoted from an article in the *Daily Chronicle* of January 16th last, in which it was stated that Ireland had been offered self-determination, and, if the Irish problem remained unsolved, it must be recognised by the world as a problem, not of British interference, but of Irish disunion. He (Mr. Dillon) did not think it would be possible to give a more false description than that of the nature, character, and origin of the Convention. They could not give a nation the right of self-determination by referring its destiny or constitution to a nominated body. His own private opinion was that it was not possible—even if the Government desired under the circumstances which then existed and now exist—to offer Ireland self-determination in the nature of reference to an elected body, as, for one reason, if for no other, that the Ulster Unionists would not have come into any such party. It was devised by Ministers who had not the courage or the strength to face the problem themselves.

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

Mr. Dillon went on to denounce what he described as ruffianly attacks which had of late been made upon Mr. John Redmond, who had been denounced as a traitor, who had sold his country by people hardly out of their baby clothes. Time and history would justify John Redmond. What was the situation in Ireland, supposing next week they were told the Convention could not agree? Was the Irish question settled? The only result of the failure of the Irish Convention to agree would be to throw back upon the British Government the full responsibility of settling the Irish question which they sought to shoulder over on the Irish Convention. If the Convention failed to agree the position in Ireland would be the most critical the country ever passed through. But what would be the case in Great Britain? The position of the British Government was no longer the same as it was a year or two ago, because now they had to count with President Wilson in America, who had declared that the question of the self-determination of nationalities was not only a word, but a reality. Might it not be the deliberate secret policy of the enemies of Irish freedom to engineer them into a position which would leave it in their power to represent the Irish people as the enemies of the Allied Powers, of democracy, and the instrument and tool of the Germans?

THE SINN FEIN MOVEMENT.

He thought it would be useful to recall the history and origin of the *Sinn Fein* movement. For years it led a rather sickly existence, financed and supported by some of the leading Conservatives of this country, and so strong was the hold of the *Sinn Fein* movement on the Conservative party that no longer ago than the 5th June, 1914, when the Volunteer movement arose, and when Mr. John Redmond claimed representation on the Provisional Committee of the Volunteers, an article appeared in the *Irish Times*, which said—"The young Nationalists of the South are doing nothing that the Unionists of Ulster have not done. The National party is out, not to control the movement, but to kill it. If the plot succeeds patriotic Nationalists will have real cause to despair of the country's future." Let them remember what the plot was—it was to share with Mr. John MacNeill, Mr. Pearce, and the other *Sinn Fein* leaders the control of the Irish Volunteers. Two years after that article appeared the same newspaper was clamouring for the execution of these men, and denouncing him (Mr. Dillon) as an accomplice, because he saved their lives. That was a very sinister deed, and one which threw a strong light on the crisis they were passing through.

THE GOVERNMENT AND LAWLESSNESS.

Sinn Fein was now frankly a revolutionary party, and it was not convenient for the *Irish Times* any longer to support it, and he was bound to say that the present condition of the country filled him with the deepest suspicion. They must all have noticed the policy of the Government during the last six months. In July last there was issued one of the most preposterous, provocative, and senseless proclamations ever issued in this country; that was a proclamation creating a number of new offences—marching, giving words of command, wearing Volunteer uniforms, and putting hurley sticks across one's shoulder. These were made offences, and the Government proceeded to arrest upwards of four hundred men for speech-making, marching, and giving words of command; but they carefully avoided touching the leaders. Obscure men were seized upon, and for petty, trivial, and absurd offences were brought before courtsmartial, and sentenced with the utmost severity and sent to jail, and then hunger-striking commenced. Then came the death of Ashe, which for the moment enormously increased the power of *Sinn Fein*. The Government ran away, which was not calculated to improve respect for the law. Then there was a series of armed raids on houses, a most scandalous proceeding, which he was sorry to say was spreading rapidly in certain parts of the South and West, and if they compared the action of the Government in dealing with these and with the comparatively trivial offences, he said there must be very sinister influences behind the Government. There was no use in mincing language—the country was being deliberately allowed, he might say incited, to drift into anarchy in order to justify a policy of coming forward and saying—"The country is not fit for Home Rule, and the first thing is to restore order."

THE "SINISTER INFLUENCE."

They should remember that, in spite of the promises made to the Irish Party, Major Price was still in control of the whole abominable machinery of the secret police in Ireland. When they contrasted the manner in which these raids and cattle-driving were being met with the manner in which Irish members were treated in the Land League days, in his deliberate judgment there was some sinister influence at work, and he said that the Government, or certain officials of the Government, had been winking at these proceedings until the country was ripe for them to act. And the last of the sinister symptoms he saw was the recent appointment of Sir Henry Wilson to be head of the General Staff. He was a distinguished soldier, but, if he (Mr. Dillon) was not mistaken, he was one of the chief military advisers to Sir Edward Carson in getting up the Ulster rebellion. His appointment, taken together with the retention of Major Price—these instances all made him suspect a very horrible plot against the future of this country, its peace, and against the chance of their obtaining liberty. If, as he suspected, the plot was partly to allow the country to drift into anarchy, and, suspending the operation of the law in certain regions, partly by nagging at the leaders of the *Sinn Fein* movement, to bring about some violent collision, which would enable them to go across the Atlantic and say—"These are the enemies of America and of the whole Allied cause; they are the friends, champions, and tools of Germany"—could there be imagined a more dangerous and Machiavellian game than would be involved in such a plot? For these reasons it was incumbent on all Irishmen to strain every nerve to organise the forces of sane nationality of the country.

Mr. P. J. Brady, M.P., and Mr. J. D. Nugent, M.P., also spoke.

Mr. George Bernard Shaw and Carlow.—Mr. George Bernard Shaw has written to the Most Rev. Dr. Foley, Roman Catholic Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, announcing his intention to hand over as a free grant the building in Carlow, his property, known as "The Assembly Rooms," to the town for the purposes of technical instruction.

Misuse of Labourers' Cottages.—In his report to the Rural District Council on certain labourers' cottages in the Roscommon area, Mr. King, L.G.B., stated that at the time of inspection a pig was found in a room, the boarded floor of which was saturated with sewage. In other districts rooms were being used as a forge, and as a barn for storing grain. Consideration of the report was adjourned.

PARLIAMENT.

AIR FORCE ESTIMATES.

MAJOR BAIRD'S RECORD OF PROGRESS.

OUR AIRMEN AT THE FRONT.

PLEA FOR MORE WORK FOR IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Thursday

The SPEAKER took the chair at 2.45 p.m.

On the motion to go into Committee on the Air Force Estimates,

Major BAIRD made a statement as to the progress made by the Air Ministry set up by Order in Council on December 21st last. By February 1st, he said, the organisation had been sufficiently advanced to enable the Air Ministry to enter into conference with the War Office and the Admiralty on the subject of the detailed arrangements for transfer of the Royal Naval Air Service and the Royal Flying Corps. It was agreed that the transfer should take place gradually. While paying due attention to the matter of home defence, it was felt that the vital matter was to secure that there should be no dislocation of any kind on any of the fighting fronts—(hear, hear)—and he was able to say that on none of the fronts had there been the slightest vestige of dislocation due to the transference. (Cheers.) The Minister had received the most cordial and friendly co-operation from both the Royal National Air Service and the Royal Flying Corps. If things went on as at present, he hoped that early in the next financial year it would be possible to constitute the Air Service as a whole, and to start the new machinery. The new Council was based on the experience of the Army Council.

THE AIR STAFF.

It was the duty of the Chief of the Air Staff to advise the Government on all questions of air policy affecting the security of the Empire, including home defence. The Admiralty and the War Office, respectively, submitted their requirements to the Air Ministry, and conferences were held weekly between the three departments to discuss matters arising therefrom. The Air Council had the power of recommending to the War Cabinet certain aerial operations, such as bombing, and the best means of carrying out these operations were discussed at the conference. Surveying the different branches of aerial activity, which depended on the efficient working of the system set up at home, he referred to the "glorious and invaluable work" of our fighting squadrons, which kept up a constant offensive against the enemy machines. They ceaselessly scoured the skies in search of enemy fighters, whose object was to prevent our artillery from carrying out its duties. They formed a screen, behind which our other machines in the air carried out their work. The man who commanded a fighting machine had his eye constantly on enemy aircraft. The public read daily of the number of enemy machines brought down.

In September last 139 enemy machines were definitely ascertained to have been destroyed by our airmen; 13 others were destroyed by anti-aircraft machine gun and artillery fire; and 122 more were shot down out of control. (Cheers.)

What that meant must be left to the imagination. But these were only a part of the duties which our airmen performed. The airmen were the eyes of the gunners and of the Staff. A heavy gun would fire on an object fifteen miles away with a precision which would have been impossible but for the boy in the aeroplane—(cheers)—who remained at his post despite the great danger to which he was exposed, and directed the fire of the battery on to the target until it was demolished. (Cheers.)

On one day last year, on the Western front, no less than 127 hostile batteries were successfully engaged to destruction; 28 gun pits were destroyed; 80 more were damaged, and there were sixty explosions of ammunition caused.

AIRMEN AS LIFE-SAVERS.

Not only were these boys the eyes of the gunners and the Staff, they were the life-savers of the gunners and of the infantry. (Hear, hear.) Their value to the infantry and the Staff was illustrated by the statement that in September last, on the Western front, 15,837 photographs were taken from the air, showing the extent, position, and character of the enemy's trench system. These photographs were of enormous assistance for the conduct of an attack. There had been an immense amount of bomb-dropping, both by day and night, on aerodromes, railway junctions and other military points. In September last 7,886 bombs were dropped on the Western front, and in the following month 5,113. The weight of the explosives in the two months was 238 tons. Further, a great deal of useful work had been done by attacking troops from the air. In December last 123,000 rounds were expended in this way, and in January 209,000 rounds. As to long range bombing, we had carried out eleven raids into Germany in the past two months, against eight raids into this country, in spite of the fact that London was much more easily reached than any part of Germany we could operate against.

MASTERY OF THE AIR AT SEA.

The mastery of the air was being developed in equal measure on the sea. The enemy had the best reason to regret the great and growing activity of our naval airmen, who were entitled to our warmest thanks. (Cheers.) There was no one that the German submarine commander was more anxious to shun than the British aeroplane men of the Royal Naval Air Service. (Cheers.) He paid a tribute to the pilots employed as instructors, and quoted a statement of an authority in honour of these men, who were described as doing their best to teach young men, who all the while were doing their best to break the necks of their instructors. (Laughter.) What had been said about the Western front applied equally to Mesopotamia, Egypt, Macedonia, and every single sphere of operations by land or sea in which we were engaged. Every part of the Empire was represented in the Flying Corps. The comradeship of the air had spun one more strand in the invisible and unbreakable thread which united all the citizens of the Empire in war as in peace. (Cheers.)

MR. JOYNSON HICKS.

Mr. JOYNSON-HICKS congratulated the Minister on his first statement as such. He was delighted with the advance made by all branches of the Air Service. The *personnel* could not be better. He also congratulated the Ministry on the great improvement in the defences of this country against air raids. (Hear, hear.) Although it was impossible to secure complete immunity, our defences were infinitely improved. Our guns were better, we had more machines at the disposal of the Home Defence Force, and there were other devices, which he would not mention, which had been adopted to make it most difficult for the Germans to invade London. (Cheers.) He urged the Government to go ahead with reprisals, and not to lag behind public opinion in the matter. He was not satisfied with the raids that were being undertaken on small German towns, because they had little effect on the psychology of the German nation. The larger towns should be attacked in order to break down the *moral* of the people. The war would be won by the nation which preserved its *moral*. The best Handley Page long-distance raiding machines should be built in thousands.

MR. LYNCH AND WORK FOR IRELAND.

Mr. LYNCH said that in Ireland they had all the facilities for producing a great aeroplane output. They had the land and the labour available, and the use of these would result in great benefit, not only to Ireland, but to England also. The opportunity had been almost entirely neglected. There was an impression that there had been a want of faith on the part of the Government in dealing with Irish members in connection with this matter, and he would like to see that impression dispelled. He asked the Government for information on the matter.

Captain SHEEHAN said that, with regard to war services and industries, Ireland from the very start of the war had not been treated fairly or equitably. Several millions had been added to the taxation of Ireland, and what had been given back in the form of war expenditure or employment was only as a drop in the ocean. He did not think that such treatment was fair to Ireland. Those who had given their services in the war, and who had induced their fellow-countrymen to join the forces of the Crown, had a right to demand that fair treatment should be given to Ireland in regard to war expenditure.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER, interposing, pointed out that the matter which the hon. member was raising could not be discussed on the Air Force Estimates.

Captain SHEEHAN said that he was only asking that the new Ministry that had been set up might use its influence to see that Ireland was not entirely neglected in the matter of war activities.

Mr. TIMOTHY DAVIES and Major David Davies continued the debate.

MAJOR BAIRD'S REPLY.

Major BAIRD, replying on the debate, said that the medical service for flying men would be left to the Army and Navy medical authorities during the period of the war, but after the war it was certain that there would be a separate medical service for the Air Service. Every effort was being made to train medical men specially to deal with the ailments of flying men. The casualties that happened in training had been attributed to a variety of causes, but it was not easy to say what was the real cause. A large proportion of casualties was due to error of judgment, which nothing could prevent. Although the standard of flying now required was very much higher, and in spite of the enormous number of men under training, the percentage of accidents had not increased. The Air Council had a representative on the Versailles Council, but their relations to that Council were not yet defined.

Mr. KING moved that air attacks against the enemy should be carried out with military objectives, and in such a manner as to avoid, so far as possible, injury to non-combatants, women and children.

The amendment was negatived, and the motion to go into Committee was agreed to.

The report of various Civil Service Supplementary Estimates was agreed to.

THE FIRST LORD'S ABSENCE.

Mr. PERCY HARRIS asked the Prime Minister whether the First Lord of the Admiralty had been abroad on Government business for some time; whether the business was solely connected with the Navy, and would he say who was discharging his duties during his absence.

Mr. BONAR LAW said that the answer to the first part of the question was in the affirmative. His visit was undertaken in connection with the work of the Navy in the Mediterranean. Suitable arrangements were made by him for the discharge of his duties in his absence, and were approved by the Cabinet. The First Lord expected to be in London again next week.

Sir CHARLES SEELY—Is there any precedent for the First Lord of the Admiralty being away for three weeks at a stretch?

Mr. BONAR LAW—As to the time, I cannot say, but there are dozens of precedents for his being out of the country.

The House adjourned at 11.5 p.m. until Monday.

Soldiers' Rendezvous.—The usual weekly concert was given in the Soldiers' Rendezvous, Lower Abbey street, to an audience that crowded all parts of the spacious building. Rev. C. S. Greaves presided. An excellent programme was contributed by the Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry Glee Party, and was greatly appreciated. Rev. E. J. F. Elliott expressed the thanks of the men to the Glee Party.

SPECIAL EXTRA.

GERMAN FLEET SAILS.

Mr. Birkmire, correspondent of the London *Daily Express* at Petrograd, says:—News has been received that a German fleet, composed of forty-five warships, is steaming towards Reval. Troops are being landed on the coast. The next German move will probably be a descent on Finland, in order to put an end to the anarchy rampant in that country.

BOLSHEVIKS AND THE GERMAN ADVANCE.

A telegram from Petrograd on Thursday says:—The following are quotations from a Proclamation by the People's Commissioners addressed to the Russian workmen, soldiers, and peasants:—We agreed to sign peace terms at the cost of enormous concessions, in order to save the country from final exhaustion and the revolution from ruin. Once the German working-class in this threatening hour showed itself insufficiently determined and strong to stay the criminal hand of its own militarism we had no other choice but to accept conditions of German Imperialism until a revolution changes or cancels them. The German Government is not hastening to reply to us, and is evidently aiming to seize as many important positions in our territory as possible. The enemy has occupied Dvinsk, Wenden, and Lutzk, and is continuing to stangle by hunger the most important centres of the revolution. We are even now firmly convinced that the German working-class will rise against the attempts of the ruling classes to stifle the revolution, but we cannot with certainty predict when this will occur.

German Imperialists may hesitate at nothing for the purpose of destroying the Soviet authority and taking land from the peasants. The People's Commissioners call on all Soviets and Army organisations to use all efforts to recreate the Army. All elements, Hooligans, marauders, and cowards should be expelled from the ranks, and in the event of resistance wiped off the face of the earth. Bourgeoisie, which, under the Tsar and Kerensky, evaded the burden of war, and profited from its misfortunes, must be made to fulfil its duties by most decisive and merciless measures.

BRITISH FRONT EXTENDED.

It was revealed a few weeks ago, says Mr. Philip Gibbs, Special Correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, that we had taken over from the French a part of the line round about St. Quentin, in order to liberate some of the troops of our Allies for operations elsewhere. Since then we have been gradually extending the length of our front on the right of our Armies. This will render a considerable service to the French by economising their man-power at a critical time, and it is remarkable evidence of our own strength that, after the tremendous fighting last year and the departure of some of our divisions to Italy, we should be able to lengthen our lines to this extent. The new line we are holding south of St. Quentin has, so far, been very quiet, and the enemy has been defending his positions here by old Territorial troops, not good for active warfare. But out of that quietude, perhaps before this article is printed, may come a fury of assault from that wooded country. Behind and under the cover of the hills the enemy has been preparing evil things.

"WHY WE DID IT."

We do not propose, says the *Morning Post*, either to complain or to appeal against the verdict of the magistrate at Bow street yesterday. It is in vain, as the Scripture says, to kick against the pricks. But we owe it to ourselves and our readers to say something of our reasons for committing the offence of which we were convicted, and a word or two also on the offence itself, and the reasons of State underlying the prosecution. Let us first make it clear, then, that there is not now, and never was, any question of giving information of value to the enemy. We have always been at pains—and were on this occasion—to insure that nothing which appears in this paper could in any way endanger the life of a single British soldier or sailor. And why did we venture on this hideous transgression of letting the British nation know what was already known to the French, Italian, and German nations? For the simple reason that it concerned the British nation. It was our view that if the plans were adopted the nation was endangered, and it was also our view that these plans would make the position of Sir William Robertson impossible. There is no legal obligation upon a newspaper to ask the Censor's advice, nor is his advice when given anything more than an expression of his own opinion upon the desirability of publishing the matter submitted to him. Therefore our offence was not to disregard the Censor, but to break a regulation.

THE BUDGET.

The Parliamentary Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* learns that the Chancellor of the Exchequer promised to give careful consideration to the arguments which were privately laid before him yesterday by the Commercial Committee of the House of Commons on the subjects of excess profits and double income tax. The deputation, headed by Sir John Randles, Chairman, did not seek to exact a definite pledge from Mr. Bonar Law, but desired that he should hear what they had to say in anticipation of the Budget. They made the strongest possible representations against the double income tax, which means, of course, that a person living in this country and drawing dividends from any enterprise in the Overseas Dominions is obliged to pay income tax in both countries. It was urged that such an arrangement was calculated to discourage the investment of capital for the development of the resources of the Empire.

IRISH CATTLE TRADERS AND BIRKENHEAD SCHEME.

REPLY TO MINISTRY OF FOOD.

At a special meeting of the Committee of the Irish Cattle Traders' and Stockowners' Association, held on 20th inst.—Present:—Mr. John Leonard, J.P. (Chairman); Messrs. L. Storey, J. P. Cuffe, J.P.; M. Cuddy, Matthew Bruton, J. J. Counihan, Patrick Barry, James Ennis, J.P.; Michael Beattie, D. Bordekin, Joseph O'Connor, Co.C.; G. H. Lennon, J.P.; J. J. McCarthy, J.P., and P. J. Kennedy, J.P. (Vice-Chairman)—the following resolution was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be sent to the Ministry of Food:—

That, having before us the report of our deputation, which met the representative of the Ministry of Food at the Gresham Hotel on 18th inst., we have considered what suggestions, as to the future conduct of the live-stock trade at Birkenhead, we are in a position to offer in reply to Mr. Boys' invitation. We determine that our suggestions and minimum demands are comprised in the requests presented to Mr. Boys by our Chairman on the 14th inst., and which are as follows:—(1) Every owner of Irish cattle holding a dealer's licence to be free to sell to whom he pleases; (2) every butcher holding a permit from the Food Controller to be entitled to purchase, up to his permitted number, from whom he pleases; (3) the flat rate not to apply to Irish cattle, except that were the cross-Channel freight as well as the 7/6 due to the seller refunded to him out of the flat rate fund we would offer no further objection to that rate. We desire to add that the present scarcity of meat is due to vexatious Government regulations affecting our trade, which cannot be unmade and made in a day. Were the price of meat from Ireland fixed in proportion to the price of munitions in England, Ireland would meet the demand for food. It must be remembered (1) that it takes from two to three and a half years to place an animal on the market, and that in that period the animal passes through several ownerships; (2) that when, by Government regulations, the live-stock trade is disturbed at one end, its various stages are also disturbed, but at irregular intervals, with the result that no one concerned with those separate interests or ownerships knows where he stands, with the consequence that individual effort is paralysed, and production decreases, carrying the results now visible on the English markets in the shape of decreased supplies. We request the Ministry of Food to fix the price of fresh meat at a rate proportionate to that fixed for other articles of food.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

Last night's casualty lists show the following losses:—Officers—Dead, 28; wounded or missing, 11. Rank and File—Dead, 164; wounded or missing—238. Analysis of the lists:—Killed—Officers, 2; men, 33. Otherwise reported, now reported dead—Officers, 12; men, 46. Died of wounds—Officers, 3; men, 34. Died—Officers, 3; men, 42. Wounded—Officers, 10; men, 235. Missing—Officers, 1; men, 53. Totals—Officers, 31; men, 432. Previously otherwise reported, now prisoners—Officers, 1; men, 233.

KILLED.

GROVE, Second Lieutenant E. R., King's (L'pool R.).
McLEAN, Lieutenant D. G., Royal Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW REPORTED KILLED.

ROYAL FLYING CORPS.

BUSH, Lt. J. C., M.C.
CHAPMAN, Lt. W. W.
DAVIES, Lt. D. B.
GLOVER, Lt. A. M. T.
HARTNETT, Lt. M. C.
HICKS, Sec. Lt. H. R.
PARKER, Lt. W. L. O.
SALTER, Sec. Lt. J. H. [illegible]
SIDNEY, Sec. Lt. L. F.

OTHER REGIMENTS.

BIGELOW, Captain B., Royal Engineers.
HENDERSON, Sec. Lt. T., Royal Irish Rifles.
MARTIN, Lieutenant W. M., Royal Scots.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

HARMSWORTH, Capt. Hon. H. A., V. St. G., M.C., Irish Guards.
HAWKINS, Sec. Lt. J. H., West Yorkshire Regiment.
MARSTON, Lieutenant G. E. M., Royal Engineers.

DIED.

CLIFF, Major G. T., Dragoon Guards.
LINDSAY, Lieutenant A. C., Royal Engineers.

WOUNDED.

BETTSON, Sec. Lt. E. J., Royal Field Artillery.
BIRD, Sec. Lt. H. W., Royal Garrison Artillery.
BRODIE, Captain C. G., M.C., Royal Engineers.
BURT, Lieutenant T. D., Royal Scots.
DORRELL, Sec. Lt. E. P., Queen's (R.W. Surr. R.).
FOORT, Sec. Lt. A. L., Royal Field Artillery.
GREGORY, Sec. Lt. R., Worc. R., attd. R. Berks. R.
GREY, Lt. W. E., R.F.A., attd. T. M. Bty.
McKERSIE, Lt. W. M., Highland Light Infantry.
SMITH, Second Lieutenant A. G., Royal Field Artillery.

MISSING.

GORE, Second Lieutenant F. D. C., Royal Flying Corps.

NOW REPORTED WOUNDED AND PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMAN HANDS.

ROYAL FLYING CORPS.

CALVERT, Sec. Lt. T. W.
CHAPMAN, Sec. Lt. J.
DENISON, Sec. Lt. F. B.
GARRATT, Sec. Lt. J. C.
LOGAN, Capt. R. A.
PHELAN, Sec. Lt. [illegible]
TAYLOR, Lt. S. H.
YOUNG, Lt. J. G.

TANK CORPS.

BRUNDRIT, Sec. Lt. D. F.
CURRY, Sec. Lt. H. D.
DALBY, Lt. A. A.
TATNELL, Capt. A. H.
VANSAGNEW, Capt. [illegible], M.C.
WETENHALL, Sec. Lt. [illegible]
WILLIAMS, Sec. Lt. [illegible]

OTHER REGIMENTS.

BROOKER, Second Lieutenant H. H., Royal [illegible]
CONWAY, Second Lieutenant [illegible]
GEORGE, Second Lieutenant F. A. R., Middlesex Regt., attd. King's (Liverpool Regiment).
GODFREY, Captain F., Queen's (R.W. Surrey R.).
HARKER, Lieutenant R. H., East Surrey Regiment.
MALLINSON, Capt. C. H., East Lancashire Regiment.
REA, Second Lieutenant W. G., Irish Guards.

NOW REPORTED PRISONER OF WAR IN TURKISH HANDS.

WINDSOR, Second Lieutenant J., Devonshire Regt.

INDIAN FORCES.

NOW REPORTED KILLED.—Cubbon, Captain F. R., M.C., I.A., Infantry, attd. Royal Flying Corps.
DIED.—Lee, Commander C. A., R. Ind. Marine.

CHURCH OF IRELAND.

The Board of Education of the General Synod of the Church of Ireland met on Thursday. The Primate presided. The other members present were:—Bishop of Meath, Bishop of Cashel, Bishop of Down, Bishop of Clogher, Bishop of Cork, Bishop of Killaloe, Bishop of Kilmore, Bishop of Derry, Archdeacon of Ferns, Archdeacon of Down, Captain R. Wade Thompson, D.L.; J. A. Maconchy, Dean of Armagh, Sir James Henry Stronge, Bart., D.L.; Archdeacon of Meath, Colonel Charles Pepper, D.L.; Dean of Clogher, Archdeacon of Derry, Captain William Knox, D.L.; George Herbert Ewart, Archdeacon of Tuam, Dean of Leighlin, E. P. Culverwell, S.F.T.C.D.; Charles Mervyn Doyne, Esq., D.L.; Rev. Canon W. Pike, Lord Dunalley, H.M.L.; Rev. Canon Kingsmill Moore, D.D.; Archdeacon of Dublin; Professor Thrift, F.T.C.D.; Rev. Canon Macbeth, LL.D.; Archdeacon of Dromore, Earl of Belmore, D.L.; Rev. W. J. Mayne, Sir Algernon Coote, H.M.L.; Dr. Kyle Knox, D. Horgan, LL.D.; Robert Judge, Archdeacon of Clogher, Rev. William Anderson. The following resolution was adopted:—"That we strongly urge the Government to withdraw, after the present financial year, the White Paper regulating the allocation of the grant that has been made, and we further urge the Government to appoint a committee to deal with the whole question of teachers' salaries; and that copies of this resolution be sent to Mr. Duke, the members of Parliament for Dublin University, Mr. John Redmond, the Commissioners of National Education, and the Press." Having transacted the remaining business, the Board adjourned until Thursday, the 21st of March.

The Standing Committee of the General Synod of the Church of Ireland met on Thursday. The Primate presided. The other members present were—Archbishop of Dublin, Bishop of Meath, [illegible] Bishop of Down, Bishop of Clogher, [illegible] Bishop of Killaloe, Bishop of Tuam, [illegible] Kilmore, Bishop of Derry, Archdeacon of [illegible] Archdeacon of Down, Captain R. Wade Thompson, D.L.; J. A. Maconchy, Rev. Chancellor Ledoux, B.D.; Sir James H. Stronge, Bart., D.L.; Archdeacon of Meath, Gustavus Rochford Hyde, Archdeacon of Clogher, Archdeacon of Derry, Capt. William Knox, D.L.; Archdeacon of Dromore, George Herbert Ewart, Archdeacon of Tuam, Rev. Canon Stoney, D.D.; Dean of Leighlin, Charles Mervyn Doyne, D.L.; Rev. Canon White Bell, Henry D. Conner, K.C.; Archdeacon of Clonfert, Lord Dunalley, H.M.L.; Archdeacon of Dublin, Dean of St. Patrick's, Sir Algernon Coote, Bart., H.M.L.; Earl of Belmore, D.L.; R. Kyle Knox, LL.D.; Gerald FitzGibbon, K.C. Having transacted business, the Standing Committee adjourned to Thursday, the 21st of March.

RICHMOND DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Alderman Corrigan, Chairman, presided at a meeting of the Joint Committee of the Richmond Asylum yesterday.

The Finance Committee reported that the accounts, passed for payment, amounted to £12,3[illegible] 12/4. After payment of same there remained a credit balance of £461 10/11. The instalments of loans payable on April 1st, 1917, and October 1st, 1917, to the Board of Works, were still outstanding. It was ordered that the sum of £[illegible] 14/5, due from 1st April, 1917, be paid immediately. Funds were received from the Corporation to enable this to be done. The instalments for the half-years ending September 30th, 1917, and March 31st, 1918, would not be paid in the present year's account, as funds did not permit. The attention of the Joint Committee was directed to the replies given in Parliament by the Chief Secretary, stating that the Government were not prepared to increase the Capitation Grant. It was proposed to forward copies of same to the contributing authorities, with a view to further action being taken. [illegible] vigorously pursued it would, [illegible] shelved by the Government.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Cogan drew attention to the difference in price paid for potatoes at Portrane and Richmond. In the former place they were supplied at £[illegible] while £5 a ton was paid for potatoes at Richmond.

It was decided to invite tenders for a supply of potatoes.

Rev. S. J. Carolin, Protestant Chaplain, Ireland, wrote resigning his chaplaincy on account of ill health, and applying for superannuation. He enclosed certificates from Dr. R. Hayes and Dr. W. Beattie.

The matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

An application was received from the nurses and attendants for recoupment for the purchase of bacon allowance since 25th January, when bulk supplies were not procurable.

It was decided that an allowance of 3/- a week be made to each person until the resumption of bacon purchases in bulk.

With reference to the question put in the House of Commons by Mr. Pemberton Billing as to the cause of death of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, Dr. Thomas Gibson, of Ottawa, who attended the late Ambassador, makes the following statement:—"It was an ordinary case of heart failure. Sir Cecil had been ski-ing in the afternoon. The snow was heavy, and he became exhausted. The heart weakened after dinner, and he died during the night. There is no ground for the slightest suspicion that death was the result of anything but natural causes."

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S [illegible]

LEADING ARTICLES:
The Irish Executive .... [illegible]
Ireland and War Saving 2
The Air Force 2

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GERMAN SWEEP INTO RUSSIA 3
INDIAN V.C.'S DARING 2
ROLL OF HONOUR 3

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT 3

American Markets 4
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From the London Gazette 5
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Mr. Dillon and the Convention 3
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR:
Bolshevism and Ireland ....
The Arklow Cordite Factory ....
Food Production in Towns ....

STOCK EXCHANGES ....
MARKET REPORTS ....
SPORTING NEWS ....

ADVERTISEMENTS.
Advertising under the following special [illegible] appears on pages indicated in [illegible] Times:—
CONTRACTS .... 1 | LEGAL NOTIC[illegible]
HOTELS .... 1 | EDUCATION
LOST AND FOUND 1 | SHIPPING
PUBLIC NOTICES... 2 | FINANCIAL

Cleans without Wetting

Thousands of women "live in a rush." They simply have no time to keep washing their hair. Their great "stand-by" is Icilma Hair Powder.

Icilma Hair Powder is a dry shampoo that may be used overnight and brushed out in the morning, thus saving the trouble of wetting the hair. It is the only Dry Shampoo that really *does* brush out readily; and it takes with it every particle of dirt and grease, leaving your hair delightfully clean and fresh.

Icilma
Hair Powder

9d. per packet; 7 for 5/-; large box, 1/6. Icilma is pronounced Eye-Silma.

ICILMA COMPANY, LTD., 37, 39, 41 King's Rd., St. Pancras, N.W.1.
Irish Wholesale Depots: 28 Waring St., Belfast; 23 Gt. Ship St., Dublin.

By Appointment *to H.M. The King.*

Any Trader Selling

NESTLÉ'S MILK

OR

IDEAL MILK

(UNSWEETENED)

is invited to nominate us for their total 1918 supplies of FULL-CREAM SWEETENED MILKS and FULL-CREAM UNSWEETENED MILKS (including Evaporated).

WE DO NOT SUPPLY SKIMMED MILK.

If you prefer to nominate a Wholesale house, be sure to specify NESTLE'S and IDEAL on your application form. You get the absolute guarantee of 50 years' experience behind every tin of our Milk, which is still the cheapest and

THE RICHEST IN CREAM

and is

WHAT THE PUBLIC WANT

for which reason we had arranged for a record production in 1918, many months before we ever heard of proposed Government Control of Condensed Milk.

If you decide to nominate us, you should send your Government Requisition Form, when completed, to

Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co.
6-8, Eastcheap, London, E.C. 3, or their agents:

DUBLIN COUNTY COUNCIL.

THE COUNCIL AND A TREASURER.

TRANSFER OF BANK ACCOUNT.

At an adjourned quarterly meeting of the Dublin County Council yesterday, Mr. P. J. O'Neill, J.P., Chairman, presiding, a discussion took place upon a notice of motion requesting the Local Government Board to sanction the transfer of the accounts of the Council from the National Bank, Ltd., to the Munster and Leinster Bank, Ltd., as a mark of disapproval of the action, alleged to have been taken by them, in refusing to honour a cheque drawn by the War Pensions Committee.

The Secretary read correspondence arising out of the matter, which was discussed at the previous meeting of the Council, when the Secretary was directed to write to the manager of the National Bank for an explanation of the discourtesy stated to have been given to the Chairman of the Council when he visited the bank in connection with the matter.

Mr. J. J. O'Connell, general manager National Bank, wrote—

"I was greatly astonished to read in the public Press that, at the last meeting of the Dublin County Council, on the 7th instant, the Chairman of the Council, Mr. P. J. O'Neill, brought a charge against me of receiving him 'most discourteously' when he called at the bank some time previously, and that notice of motion was thereupon given to withdraw the Dublin County Council account from the National Bank. I understood from the published reports of the proceedings of the Council that it passed a resolution to demand an explanation from the Bank, which I received no communication on the subject. I think I should, in courtesy to the Council and in justice to the Bank, call upon you to place the following statement before your Council at its next meeting—about twelve months ago a Mr. Gilman called at the bank here for the Dublin War Pensions, etc., Local Committee, of which, according to a copy of a Committee minute, furnished by him, he had been appointed treasurer for the first three months, and also secretary. No authority was given him by the Committee to operate on the account, but he proceeded to do so. The irregularity was brought to his notice again and again, and he was requested to provide the Bank with the necessary authorisation from the Committee. This he failed to do. He then, later on, proceeded to overdraw the account, again without any authorisation from the Committee. I am not apparently in consequence of my refusing to permit this further gross irregularity that the matter was brought to the notice of Mr. O'Neill (who is, I understand, Chairman of the County Dublin War Pensions Local Committee), and that Mr. O'Neill as Chairman of that Committee, and not in any way as Chairman of the Dublin County Council, called upon me in the bank. I should add that Mr. Gillman, in addition to operating on the account, and overdrawing, without furnishing us with any authorisation from his Committee, used, in place of the ordinary form of cheque, a form of unstamped paying order which can only be used in conjunction with advice notes, furnished to the bank, and duly signed by members of the Committee; but no such advice notes were ever furnished to us. This irregularity was also brought to Mr. Gilman's notice, but to no purpose. Mr. Gillman also endeavoured to delegate the signing of cheques to two ladies, when he was temporarily absent, which, of course, we could not allow. It was under these circumstances that Mr. P. J. O'Neill called upon me. On Friday, the 11th January, a gentleman, an entire stranger to me, walked into my private office in the bank and said that his name was O'Neill, that he had come about the War Pensions Committee account, that the British Government might not be as financially sound as they were four years ago, but that he thought they might still be regarded as reliable for a sum of fifty or sixty pounds." I replied that the stability of the British Government was not in question in the case; that the account was not a Government account; that it was entirely an account of the local Committee of the War Pensions, etc.; that it had been worked most irregularly by Mr. Gillman, the secretary; and that, in the absence of any authority from the Committee, we could not allow Mr. Gillman to run up an overdraft on the account. Mr. O'Neill then stated that he would be personally responsible for the £50 overdraft, but we declined to have the account transferred to another bank. That, I said, was a matter entirely within the discretion of his Committee. They could, of course, take the account to any bank they preferred; but, as long as it was with us, we were bound to see that it was worked in a legal and regular manner. Mr. O'Neill then signed the guarantee for the required overdraft and left the office. The least discourtesy was either offered or intended; and had Mr. O'Neill been willing to hear the explanation which the Bank officials desired to place before him, and which he refused at least twice to hear, I have no doubt, have judged the situation differently. The County Council will see from the foregoing that neither the Dublin County Council nor Mr. P. J. O'Neill, as such, was in any way concerned with the incident of January 11th. The matter discussed had no connection with the County Council, nor did Mr. O'Neill speak or act as Chairman of the Council. There could not, therefore, have been any discourtesy done to the Dublin County Council, which was never even mentioned on the occasion. Hence, Mr. O'Neill would seem to have been somewhat wanting in fairness to the National Bank, when he communicated to the Council what had been shown to the Council in his person. Hence, too, the Bank feels justified in asking that the friendly relations which have always existed between the Dublin County Council and their treasurer will not be in any way disturbed in consequence."

Mr. O'Connell, in a further letter, said that, while he was not conscious of any act or word on the occasion that could be regarded as discourteous, he regretted that any word or act did anything that could be regarded by Mr. O'Neill as discourteous, or if he took offence at any action or word of his.

A letter was read from Mr. Mahony to the Secretary stating that Mr. Gilman (deceased) admitted that his instructions from the Council were to write to the National Bank for an account here for the Dublin War Pensions, etc., Local Committee, of which, according to a copy of a Committee minute, furnished by him, he had been appointed treasurer for the first three months, and also secretary. No authority was given him by the Committee to operate on the account, but he proceeded to do so. The irregularity was brought to his notice again and again, and he was requested to provide the Bank with the necessary authorisation from the Committee. This he failed to do. He then, later on, proceeded to overdraw the account, again without any authorisation from the Committee. I am not apparently in consequence of my refusing to permit this further gross irregularity that the matter was brought to the notice of Mr. O'Neill (who is, I understand, Chairman of the County Dublin War Pensions Local Committee), and that Mr. O'Neill as Chairman of that Committee, and not in any way as Chairman of the Dublin County Council, called upon me in the bank. I should add that Mr. Gillman, in addition to operating on the account, and overdrawing, without furnishing us with any authorisation from his Committee, used, in place of the ordinary form of cheque, a form of unstamped paying order which can only be used in conjunction with advice notes, furnished to the bank, and duly signed by members of the Committee; but no such advice notes were ever furnished to us. This irregularity was also brought to Mr. Gilman's notice, but to no purpose. Mr. Gilman also endeavoured to delegate the signing of cheques to two ladies, when he was temporarily absent, which, of course, we could not allow. It was under these circumstances that Mr. P. J. O'Neill called upon me. On Friday, the 11th January, a gentleman, an entire stranger to me, walked into my private office in the bank and said that his name was O'Neill, that he had come about the War Pensions Committee account, that the British Government might not be as financially sound as they were four years ago, but that he thought they might still be regarded as reliable for a sum of fifty or sixty pounds." I replied that the stability of the British Government was not in question in the case; that the account was not a Government account; that it was entirely an account of the local Committee of the War Pensions, etc.; that it had been worked most irregularly by Mr. Gilman, the secretary; and that, in the absence of any authority from the Committee, we could not allow Mr. Gilman to run up an overdraft on the account. Mr. O'Neill then stated that he would be personally responsible for the £50 overdraft, but we declined to have the account transferred to another bank. That, I said, was a matter entirely within the discretion of his Committee. They could, of course, take the account to any bank they preferred; but, as long as it was with us, we were bound to see that it was worked in a legal and regular manner. Mr. O'Neill then signed the guarantee for the required overdraft and left the office. The least discourtesy was either offered or intended; and had Mr. O'Neill been willing to hear the explanation which the Bank officials desired to place before him, and which he refused at least twice to hear, I have no doubt, have judged the situation differently. The County Council will see from the foregoing that neither the Dublin County Council nor Mr. P. J. O'Neill, as such, was in any way concerned with the incident of January 11th. The matter discussed had no connection with the County Council, nor did Mr. O'Neill speak or act as Chairman of the Council. There could not, therefore, have been any discourtesy done to the Dublin County Council, which was never even mentioned on the occasion. Hence, Mr. O'Neill would seem to have been somewhat wanting in fairness to the National Bank, when he communicated to the Council what had been shown to the Council in his person. Hence, too, the Bank feels justified in asking that the friendly relations which have always existed between the Dublin County Council and their treasurer will not be in any way disturbed in consequence."

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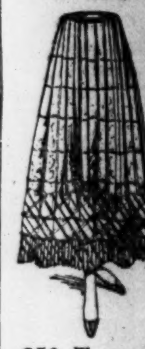
A letter was read from Mr. Mahony to the Secretary stating that Mr.

Clery's

For Two Days Only Our Post Customers



Will Have an Advantage

For this week our post order department is handling two special purchases, as shown below, and our country friends from all over the land are taking advantage of the preference given to them

The offer to country patrons is exceptional, and the value excellent

TWO SPECIAL OFFERS for Cash Orders by Post

In order to give those in the country the first choice of these very attractive lines they will be confined to post trade during this week, for which time they will not be shown on our counters

In all cases cash must accompany order

Our Post Order Department is organised on the most modern lines, with a special staff for attending to country customers' requirements.

250 Tartan Underskirts

In good quality Moirette, very well cut and excellently finished. A really attractive offer at the price. Women's size,

7/6

Post free.
Outsize 7/11
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144 Striped Artificial Silk Blouses

In very good material; colours—helio, pink, sky, black and navy stripes on white; sizes, 14 and 14½. We have no hesitation in recommending these blouses for the hardest wear; they are beautifully cut and finished.

7/11

Post free.

Clery & Co., Ltd., Lr. Abbey St., Dublin

Portrait of Mr. WILLIAM HARBORNE, of 6 Railway Road, Perry Barr, Birmingham, who writes:—

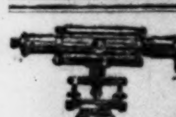
About two years ago I met with rather a bad accident. I was a conductor on the City Tramways, and whilst getting in my fares one day the car was pulled up quickly, and I was sent through a window. My arm was cut severely, and I had to have it stitched at the Hospital. This caused me to take absence from work, and after resuming my duties for one week I broke out all over my body with huge Boils. Again I went to the hospital, and was treated for Blood Poisoning; this happened on three successive occasions, until I began to think I should never be cured. Then I gave Clarke's Blood Mixture a trial, and the first bottle or two seemed to be driving out the poison, so I persevered, and after taking ten bottles I was cured. It is now over twelve months since I left off taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture, and I have seen no signs of any further blood disorder."

Clarke's Blood Mixture, by reason of its remarkable blood purifying properties, can be relied upon to give speedy relief and lasting benefit in all cases of Eczema, Scrofula, Scurvy, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Boils, Pimples, Sores and Eruptions, Piles, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism, Gout. Pleasant to take, and free from anything injurious. Ask for and see you get

Clarke's Blood Mixture

"EVERYBODY'S BLOOD PURIFIER."

Of all Chemists and Stores, 2/9 per Bottle. (2)



LEVELS
CROSS STAFFS
CHAINS, TAPES.
Scales for fbs. and No. Maps.

DIXON & HEMPENSTALL,
12 SUFFOLK ST., DUBLIN.

THE SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION.

The Executive Committee of the Irish branch of the Surveyors' Institution met yesterday at their offices, 110 Grafton street, Dublin. Mr. V. C. Le Fanu, Vice-Chairman, presided, and there were also present:—Mr. Fane Vernon, Mr. George P. Stewart, Mr. G. B. Garvey, Mr. Marcus Esdale, Mr. C. L. Townshend, Mr. Harry Franks, Mr. Charles Dickinson, Mr. T. N. Edgeworth, Mr. R. E. Maunsell, Mr. W. H. F. Verschoyle, and Mr. B. J. Newcombe, Secretary.

A resolution, proposed by Mr. C. Loftus Townshend, and seconded by Mr. George P. Stewart, was passed, placing on record their sincere sorrow for the death of their friend, the late Mr. John Kempster, who was for many years a member of the Committee, and Chairman of the Quantity Surveyors' Sub-Committee.

The Sub-Committee appointed to deal with the Wages Board's provisional proposal fixing values of agricultural labourers' perquisites, submitted their report on the subject, which was approved.

The Department of Agriculture's new Tillage Order of 1st February, 1918, relating to farms of 200 acres and upwards, was considered.

Correspondence with the Local Government Board in connection with arbitrators' awards for houses condemned in Dublin under housing schemes, was read, and referred to a sub-committee.

Arrangements were made for the Irish professional examinations to be held in the third week of March, 1918, and it was decided to alter the date of the monthly meeting of the Executive Committee in March to the second, instead of third, Thursday.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.

CUBAN PORTS COMPANY.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE 5 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE 25-YEAR GOLD BONDS.

The Committee appointed to safeguard British investors in the above Company beg to refer to the offer made in October last by the Cuban Government with a view to settling the Bondholders' claims in the dispute between the Cuban Government and the Cuban Ports Company.

[illegible]

At a meeting of Bondholders, held in Havana on the 9th October, 1917, at which £3,400,000 Bonds were represented [illegible]

[illegible]

FINANCIAL NEWS.

DUBLIN STOCK EXCHANGE.

QUIET MARKETS. GUINNESS FIRM. THOM PREF. ADVANCE SHARPLY.

DUBLIN, THURSDAY EVENING.

There were few prominent alterations on 'Change to-day, but business was anything but brisk. The tone of Guinness Ord. shares was much better, though the price did not alter, while after hours a higher price was paid. The sharp advance in Thom and Co. Pref. shares was an interesting feature. Dunlop Rubber Ord. were sellers at a slight decline, and the Defd. closed about 53s. buyers without quoting. Coats Ord. were weaker round about 6¾, without any shares changing hands.

BANK OF IRELAND.

Discount ...... 5 per cent., 5th April, 1917.
Deposit ...... 2½ per cent., 5th April, 1917.

BUSINESS DONE:—

[illegible]

(The last business done is given in parentheses.)

DEALINGS IN LONDON MARKET.

The following were the "markings" in active stocks and shares in London yesterday:—

[illegible]

* Exceptional bargain at special price.

BIRMINGHAM CYCLE SHARE MARKET ACTIVE.

Market active, with firmer tone. Sunbeams and Rolls Royce easy; Rovers and Humbers still receding; Rudges and Parent Def. hardened.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Belsize	30	0	Rovers	52	6
Brampton	35	0	Rudges	46	3
Components	23	9	Singers	55	6
Do. Def.	24	6	Stars	21	7
Do. Pref.	36	0	Sunbeams	78	6
Darracq	34	9	Swifts	28	0
Dennis	35	3	Triumphs	41	6
Enfields	33	0	Vauxhalls	28	6
Humbers	21	6	Dunlop	104	0
Do. Pref.	15	6	Parent	25	0
Premiers	1	9	Do. Def.	3	0
Rolls Royce	66	6	Small Arms	58	0

MANCHESTER STOCK MARKET.

Textiles were firm in tone, and quotations well maintained. Dyers Ord. advanced 6d. Closing prices:—

[illegible]

BELFAST STOCK EXCHANGE

BUSINESS DONE:—

[illegible]

EXTRA BUSINESS:—

Armstrong, W. and Co. Lond. County and West. 43/7½. Fractions, 6½.

FINANCIAL PARAGRAPH.

Cuban Ports Company.—An important notice to the holders of the 5 p.c. First Mortgage 25-Year Gold Bonds from the Committee appointed to safeguard the interests of British investors in the above company appears in another column. The settlement is regarded as eminently satisfactory, and bond holders are asked to deposit their bonds, in order that they may get in exchange the new bonds to which they are entitled under the new agreement.

BERMALINE BREAD.

Sold only in Dublin by F. KENNEDY and Agents. Throughout Ireland by the Principal Bakers in every district.—(Advt.)

LONDON STOCK MARKETS IRREGULAR.

WAR NEWS NOT HELPFUL.

POOR BANK RETURN.

(FROM OUR FINANCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, THURSDAY.

Stock Exchange business remained on an attenuated scale. The weekly submarine figures and the Russian news were not calculated to stimulate sentiment. The Bank return figures, too, were the reverse of helpful. Markets for the most part fluctuated within narrow limits in an irregular fashion. Among Miscellaneous Gilt-edged Securities there was irregularity, but firmness predominated. It was intimated that the lists of the New South Wales Conversion Loan would be kept open until the end of the week. Indian Government issues and Local Loans Stock were brisker than the rest of the rank and file.

FOREIGN BONDS UNCERTAIN.

In the Foreign market Russians were marked back ½ to 1. There was a steady trickle of investment support among Japanese Bonds, and some buying of the 4½ p.c.'s was judged to be on account of the sinking funding. South Americans were not much to the front. Brazilians were on the firm side, the Rio Exchange marking a further recovery.

Changes:—Falls—French Loan, ½ to 78½; Russian Fours, 1 to 36½; do. Fives, ½ to 48¼.

RAILWAYS WEAKER.

In the Home Railway market trading was of the lightest possible character, the Trunk and Trade Stocks absorbing what little flow of investment developed. Prices lacked decisive tendency. In the Scotch group there was little doing to test values.

Canadian Pacifics held quietly firm, and Grand Trunks made a steadier start. Finally, however, the senior Prefs. were marked back a point, while the Guaranteed Fours at 51 were ½ down. Mexican Rails were quiet and featureless. One or two Argentine Rails eased ½.

Changes:—Rises—Brighton A, ½ to 59; Great Northern Def., ½ to 36; Denver Pref., ½ to 12; Antofagasta Pref. Ord., 1 to 86; do. Def., 1 to 135. Falls—Hull and Barnsley, ½ to 45; Grand Trunk Guar., ½ to 51; do. 1st Pref., 1 to 53; do. 2nd Pref., 1 to 43; Central Argentine, ½ to 57; Mexican 1st Pref., ½ to 49½; Sao Paulo Ord., ½ to 132.

INDUSTRIALS LESS ACTIVE.

Among Miscellaneous and Industrial securities business was inclined to contract as elsewhere, but there was little selling pressure, though realising predominated here and there. Among Bank Shares there was a further advance of a point to 27 in Capital and Counties. Other banks held steady. Marconis were quiet and dull. Hudson's Bays, at 7⅝, were weaker. Other Land descriptions lacked feature. Breweries encountered some further liquidation. Allsopp Ord. receded 1 to 30, and the Pref., at 39½, was 2 down. Improved Chillings were again a buoyant feature, spurting to 14/9. There were scattered falls averaging 6d. among Iron and Steel descriptions. In the Tyre group Dunlops sagged ⅛ to 4½. Salt Unions held firm on dividend hopes. Brazilian Tractions did not vary, but Mexico Trams receded 1.

Changes:—Rises—Capital and Counties Bank, 1 to 27; Brit. Col. Elec. Railway Pref., 2 to 49. Falls—Armstrong, 6d. to 43/-; Dunlop Rubbers, ⅛ to 5½; Fraser and Chalmers, 6d. to 25/-; Vickers, 6d. to 44/-; Allsopp Pref. Ord., 1 to 30; do. Pref., 2 to 39½; Mexican Trams, 1 to 29.

MINING MARKET UNSTEADY.

Mines did not show to advantage, and business was small. Kaffirs were quiet and unsteady, but the undertone was not really bad, and there was a disposition to look for some improvement in the flood news around the week-end. Diamonds were spottily good, but Rhodesians met scattered realising. There was fair support for the tin group, the lower-priced shares being best favoured. The nickel rallied £1 per ton. Broken Hill Props. receded a little. Russians were nominal. Casey Cobalts further jumped on the expected restarting of the mill.

RUBBER MARKET RESTRICTED.

The price of rubber has fallen back during the week to 2/3¼ per lb., and dealings in the Share Market have been rather restricted. Quite a good tone prevails, however, and any little demand which springs up for individual shares soon causes quotations to improve. Anglo-Dutch are steady at 32/6. Bandar Sumatra have attracted attention, and a good many shares have changed hands up to 45/-. [illegible]

OIL SHARES STEADY.

Oil Shares were steady. The Egyptian group met with support. Seros, at 7/6, gained the turn. Shells also showed cheerfulness. There was, however, a further decline in Lobitos to 35/-.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

JOHN C. PARKES AND SONS.—8 per cent. for 1917 (the same), £1,000 to reserve (the same), and the balance forward, £2,203, compared with £1,706.

BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO., LTD.—6 per cent. per annum, £2,000 to reserve, and £3,719 forward. The dividend was the same a year ago, when £4,577 was carried forward.

DUNDALK NEWRY RAILWAY.—The report for the year ended 31st December last states that provision has been made for the payment of interest on the cost of capital works brought into operation since the beginning of 1915, and also towards making good the arrears of maintenance of the railway property which arise during control. [illegible]

ARNOTT AND COMPANY, DUBLIN.—The accounts for the year ending 31st January show that, after paying or providing for all costs, taxes, insurances, salaries, wages, interest on deposits, repairs, employes' benevolent fund, directors' fees, excess profits duty, and all trade charges and provision for bad and doubtful debts, the net profits, including interest on investments, amounted to £25,252 10/5, which, with the balance from last account (£7,234 14/8), makes a total of £32,487 5/1. Debenture interest and interim dividends absorbed £8,747 12/-, leaving a balance of £23,739 13/1, which the directors recommend be applied as follows:—Dividend for half-year to 31st January on Preference Shares, £1,800; dividend for half-year on Ordinary Shares of 5/- per share (less tax), £3,750; premises goodwill account, £8,886 1/11, and balance to next account, £9,303 11/2. In the month of October last the Board unanimously co-opted Mr. William Nesbitt, son of the Chairman of the company, an appointment which they feel sure will meet with the approval of the shareholders.

BARNSLEY BREWERY.—The usual 6 per cent. per annum interim on Ord. Shares.

SUDAN PLANTATIONS.—Dividend of 10 per cent. (2/- per share).

NUNDYDROOG MINING.—Balance dividend of 1/2 per share.

UNITED ALKALI CO.—Dividend of 2/- per share, less tax, on the Ordinary Shares, being at the same rate as a year ago.

SOUTH METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC LIGHT.—Dividend of 6 per cent. per annum on Ord. Shares for the year.

NORTH ANANTAPUR GOLD.—A preferential dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, less tax, declared on the Pref. Shares for the half-year ending 31st December, 1917.

UNITED STATES TRUST CORPORATION.—Final dividend on the Def. Stock at the rate of 10 per cent., making a total of 7 per cent., less tax, for the year.

SPENCER TURNER AND BOLDERO.—Dividend for the half-year at 9 per cent. per annum on Ordinary Shares, making 8 per cent. for the year; also a bonus of 2/6 per share (free of tax).

READ BROS.—The directors recommend further dividends of 2½ per cent. on the Pref. Shares and 6 per cent. on the Ordinary Shares, and a bonus of 2 per cent. on both the Pref. and the Ord. Shares (making for the whole year 7 per cent. on the Pref. and 12 per cent. on the Ordinary Shares).

WALKER AND HOMFRAYS, BREWERS.—Dividend declared on the 6 per cent. Preference Shares for the six months ended December 31st, 1917. The accounts are now being completed for the new financial year of fifteen months ended September 30th last, in respect of which period an interim dividend upon Ordinary Shares of 15 per cent. actual, and tax free, was paid last October.

OLIVE AND PARTINGTON PAPER MANUFACTURERS.—Gross profits for the past year, £86,457, plus £6,302 brought forward; £15,000 goes to depreciation fund, the Preference dividend takes £10,000, and £8,000 is provided to start a pension fund. A balance of nearly £63,000 is available for Ordinary Shares' dividend, etc. The Ordinary Shares dividend has been 15 per cent. per annum recently.

CLOSING PRICES.

CONSOLS, ETC.

[illegible]

OIL SHARES.

[illegible]

RUBBER SHARES.

[illegible]

MINING SHARES.

[illegible]

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Bank Rate (changed April 5, 1917) .... 5 p.c.

There was no alteration in the bank rate. In the Loan Market dividend payments, etc., totalled about three-quarters of a million. Loan rates were slightly easier. 3½ per cent. was occasionally paid for overnight advances, but the more usual charge was 3 per cent., and the quotation for balances during the latter part of the afternoon was no better than 2½ per cent. Weekly loans were in limited request at 3½ per cent. The Discount Market was steady and unchanged, the supply of paper being meagre. Short-dated Treasury bills were inquired for at previous rates.

[illegible]

The Silver Market was quiet and unaltered at 42½d. per oz. for spot bars.

The following foreign exchange rates were current:—Paris cables 27.18 to 27.18½, Amsterdam 10.69 to 10.70, Italy 41.55 to 41.65, Madrid 19.58 to 19.62, Berne 21.25 to 21.30, Stockholm 14.50 to 14.55, Christiania 15.08 to 15.12, Rio, 90 days' bills, 13¼d.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 20, 1918.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes Issued	£75,880,480	Govt. Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Sec'ties	7,434,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion	57,430,480
	£75,880,480		£75,880,480

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£56,330,582
Rest	3,501,354	Other Securities	101,441,055
Public Deposits	38,561,994	Notes	29,673,140
Other Deposits	131,879,319	Gold & Silver Coin	1,040,987
7-day & other Bills	10,097		
	£188,505,764		£188,505,764

Compared with last week:	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£
Circulation (excluding 7-day and other Bills)	146,540	—
Public Deposits	—	450,917
Other Deposits	3,614,162	—
Government Securities	651	—
Other Securities	5,774,383	—
Bullion	—	471,641
Rest	—	5,671
Reserve	—	618,181

Proportion of Reserve to Liabilities, 18.0% against 19.0% last week.

The following shows the position of the Bank of England now and during the previous two years:—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
	£	£	£
Circulation (excluding 7-day and other bills)	46,207,340	38,575,685	32,507,860
Public Deposits	38,561,994	48,836,080	52,419,707
Other do.	131,879,319	146,828,413	86,393,965
Gvt. Sec'ties	56,350,582	84,931,646	32,839,300
Other do.	101,441,055	93,215,121	93,556,312
Reserve of notes & coin	30,714,127	35,502,158	40,999,633
Coin and bullion	58,471,467	55,727,843	54,987,493
Reserve to Liabilities	18%	18⅜%	27⅝%
Bank Rate	5%	5½%	5%
Consols	54½	52⅝	58¾
Bar Silver	42½d.	37¼d.	27⅜d.
Clearing-house return	395,545,000	474,857,000	265,825,000

INSURANCE SHARES.

SALES IN LONDON.—Alliance, 10⅛; Atlas, 9¼; Commercial Union, 35½, 4¼, 5; Northern, 8; Phoenix, 6¼, ⅛; Royal Exchange, 249.

SALES IN LIVERPOOL.—Caledonian, 31¼, ½, 30*; Commercial Union, 35⅞; Employers' Liability, 18¼; Law Union and Rock, 6⅛*; Liverpool and London and Globe, 22½; Phoenix, 6⅞; Royal, 31; State, 82/-.

Sales marked thus (*) are for less than £1,000 of stock or less than a marketable number of shares.

CORK, BANDON, AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.

The annual meeting was held yesterday in the Imperial Hotel, Cork, Mr. Joseph Pike, D.L. (Chairman) presided, and the other directors present were:—Theodore F. Carroll (Deputy Chairman); the Right Hon. Jonathan Hogg; Colonel James W. Sugrue, Savage French, D.L., Somers Payne, and T. J. Canty, J.P. There was a large attendance of shareholders. The Chairman, after apologising for the absence of his co-director, Mr. W. M. Murphy, Dublin, who was unable to be present, said under existing conditions it was useless to compare the receipts and expenses with those of previous years, as each company now retained all the actual takings at each of the stations on its line, irrespective of destination of the traffic and of through bookings to other lines. The traffic carried for the year was beyond the average of recent years. At their meeting in February, 1914, he told them that the Congested Districts Board, in conjunction with the Cork County Council, the Baltimore Harbour Board, and their company, were about to construct a new pier at Baltimore at an estimated cost of £10,000, of which they had undertaken to subscribe £1,000, and to construct sidings on to the pier to connect it with the railway. He was glad to say that this pier had been completed early in 1917, had been connected to rail with their line, and fish was now loaded into their wagons on the pier. The fishing season last year proved a very successful one on the South Coast, and especially at Baltimore, though war conditions rendered transit to England uncertain. He wished to testify to the ready and patriotic response made by the farmers to the appeal of the Board of Agriculture for increased tillage, as he found they carried a much greater quantity of agricultural produce, especially of potatoes, oats, and flax, than in former years. He regretted to notice a decline in the number of pigs carried. The bacon trade was the most important industry in the South and West of Ireland, and they could only hope the shortage would receive due attention from the Board of Agriculture and all concerned. He moved the adoption of the report and statement of accounts. Mr. T. F. Carroll seconded the motion, which passed unanimously. Mr. A. B. Wilkinson proposed that Messrs. William M. Murphy, the Right Hon. Jonathan J. Hogg, and T. J. Canty, the retiring directors, be re-elected. The motion was agreed to.

1917 SYNOD EXAMINATION.

PRIMATE DISTRIBUTES PRIZES.

The annual distribution of prizes and awards in connection with the 1917 "Synod" examination was made by the Primate of All Ireland yesterday in the Synod Hall, Dublin.

The total number of candidates for examination was 1,707, an increase of 57 on the 1916 figures, and 1,067, or 42 more than last year, were actually examined; 1,467 passed the examination, and 695 qualified for prizes. While the number of passes was greater than 1916, the number of prizes won was slightly less. In the higher distinctions the medal for Greek Testament was awarded to H. J. L. Armstrong, who had upheld the record of the High School in obtaining the highest place in the Greek Testament examination. First place in Senior Grade was taken by Miss Elizabeth Ludlow, Celbridge Collegiate School. Being a foundation scholar of the Incorporated Society, she was debarred from taking the Ferns Exhibition £10, but took the "Hackett" Memorial Prize £5. The Ferns Exhibition went to Miss Grace Price, of Alexandra College. In the Middle Grade, F. Yeates, of Wilson's Hospital, secured the Morgan Jellett Memorial Exhibition, value £6. In the Junior Grade, F. L. Harrison, of St. Patrick's Cathedral Grammar School, and A. H. Hillis, of the Masonic Boys' School, scored 97 per cent., and a silver medal and book prize had been awarded to each.

The Primate expressed great satisfaction with the report. Since he had taken the chair he had received a piece of information that would delight everybody in that hall. The esteemed headmaster of Mountjoy School had told him that recently James Samuel Emerson, an old pupil of that school, who received a prize from the hand of Archbishop Peacocke on that platform in 1913, had received for splendid and wonderful bravery, courage, and endurance the Victoria Cross—(applause)—the greatest and grandest earthly honour—he made no stipulation and no qualification—that mortal man could obtain. They were very proud that one who won a prize for religious instruction had won the Victoria Cross. After all, they ought not to be very much surprised about it, and should think that if anybody won the Victoria Cross the most likely person would be someone who had studied God's Holy Word and was instructed in the formularies of their Church. The whole instruction of that Church ought to make model citizens and gallant men and women. Passing on, the Primate said that the whole teaching of the Bible—he might say without irreverence—was of God's friendliness with man and how man could obtain restoration to the lost image of God. It was utterly impossible for any master or mistress, father or mother, to train any child in the highest ideal of character and conduct unless from the teaching of God's Holy Word. They were there to promote character and conduct and learn how best to perform their work in life, and how best to help others to do the same. Sometimes it was asked why there should be any theology at all. That was like asking why there should not be astronomy without the stars. Christianity was an historical religion and they wanted to know its facts. The great fact was that the Son of God came into the world, lived and died to save others, and ascended to God's right hand; otherwise the teaching of Christ would be no greater than the teaching of Confucius. It was a great thing to have stored the memory with God's Holy Word that it might come back in sickness and in health and strength when needed. He differentiated between the simple teaching of Holy Scripture and incorporating it into life till it became part and parcel of existence. Concluding his address with words of encouragement to those who had failed, the Primate remarked that the game was greater than the result, a spirit which he hoped they would take into intellectual matters.

His Grace then distributed the prizes and awards.

Joseph Jones, stone mason, was executed at Wandsworth Prison yesterday for murdering Private Oliver Gilbert Imlay, a Canadian soldier, in Waterloo road, London.

PULLAR'S DYE WORKS, PERTH.

Are now busily engaged with early spring cleaning orders in the Cleaning and Dyeing of all classes of Household Furnishings, and in the renovation of ladies' and children's garments and gentlemen's clothes. Pullar's have branches and agencies throughout the United Kingdom. Local office—Pullar's, 122 Stephen's Green, Dublin.—(Advt.)

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

THE "WAR WAGE" PROBLEM.

GOVERNMENT AND GALWAY PORT SCHEME.

The annual general meeting of the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland Company was held yesterday at the company's offices, Broadstone Terminus, Dublin, Major H. C. Cusack (Chairman) presiding.

The other directors present were:—Sir Walter Nugent, Bart., M.P., D.L. (Deputy-Chairman); Patrick J. Brady, M.P.; Huband George Gregg, J.P.; the Right Hon. Lord MacDonnell, G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., and Joseph Tatlow.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, said that when he addressed them last the Government had recently assumed control of their railway. During the past year a satisfactory understanding had been arrived at, and any apprehension which might have been felt as to possible interference with their operations had been removed as a result of twelve months' experience of the working of the scheme. The affairs of the company had proceeded very much as usual, subject to the observance of the restrictions on pleasure traffic and other matters. With respect to compensation, the basis for ascertaining the sum to be paid for compensation was the amount of the net receipts earned in the last completed year before the outbreak of war—namely, 1913. Certain adjustments were made under which the company was credited with interest on capital expended on works brought into use since 1st January, 1913. The company, on the other hand, was called upon to pay 6d. per man per week of the bonus granted to certain grades of the employés. There was also a very important provision in connection with arrears of maintenance. It had been for some time impossible to obtain sufficient supplies of materials for the ordinary maintenance of the permanent way and rolling stock. As the postponement arose through no fault of the company, the Government had fairly and frankly agreed to a sum being added to actual expenditure and carried forward to next account, representing the value of the work which would have been completed under normal conditions during the year. The arrangements, as between the Government and the company, completely altered the basis of accounting, and no useful comparison could be made with previous years. Accordingly the Board of Trade had sanctioned a curtailment of the accounts and the omission of statistics. As to the future of the railway, when peace shall have once more returned to the land, he said that from time to time applications had been made by their employés for increases in the amount of their war bonus, which, by the way, was now termed a "war wage," and these applications had been acceded to by the Government until the total war wage had increased to 30/- and 21/- per man per week, in addition to their ordinary wages. This represented in round figures an increase in the ante-war wage bill paid by the company of £800,000 a year. The Government had given no indication of the course they proposed to adopt in regard to the railways at the conclusion of the war, but no one except the Government could bear the burden of the increased wages bill which it had created under such exceptional circumstances—certainly not the small investors, who formed by far the larger section of the stockholders of that company, because the average holding in the Preference and Ordinary Stocks was only £325. If it were contemplated to hand back the railways to the shareholders, it would be essential that the question of wages should be dealt with beforehand, so that they might be made to bear some reasonable relation to the earning powers of the company. The problem was receiving careful attention at the hands of the Railway Companies' Association, and they might be assured that their directors were fully alive to the necessities of the case. The claim of the company for compensation for losses incurred during the rebellion in 1916 had been heard, and the Commission accepted in principle the contention put forward by the company that compensation was payable for certain direct losses incurred, the question of amount being left over for consideration. The railway to the Arigna coal mines, forming an extension of the existing Cavan and Leitrim Light Railway, would, he believed, shortly have the sanction of the Government. If the output from the Arigna Valley was increased materially, as seemed likely, improved means of transferring the coal from the light railway to their system at Dromod would form an essential part of the scheme, and he had no doubt that this aspect of the question would receive full consideration from the Government departments concerned. As to the scheme for establishing a trans-Atlantic port at Galway, there were indications that, at the conclusion of the war, the Government would approach the consideration of the project in a practical and sympathetic manner. (Hear, hear.) There could be no doubt that the necessity for really good harbours on the west coast of Ireland was better understood to-day than at any previous time, as a result of experience gained during the progress of the war. (Hear, hear.) Their hotels had not done badly during the year, and they had been able to secure the fishing of Lough Inagh, one of the best lakes in Connemara, and close to their Recess Hotel. While they were feeling the effect of the war, they were benefiting much by the increased prices obtainable for the produce of the country. There was no item in the accounts to which he need call their special attention. In the balance sheet, for the most part, apparent discrepancies were owing to the changed methods of accounting. After payment of all fixed charges, there remained an amount of £132,663 3/3, against £114,029 in 1916, which enabled them, after placing £10,000 to general reserve, to pay a final dividend at the rate of three per cent. per annum for the half-year, which, with the interim dividend already paid, would make two per cent. for the year, and to carry forward £17,082, as against £6,446 last year. It was true they might have paid a larger final dividend, but they thought that the course they were adopting was the sound one, having regard to the heavy expenditure that may be necessary later on, and to the uncertainty of the whole position in regard to the future of railway undertakings.

Alderman Reigh said that for the past two years they had refrained from criticising the company's business, but he did not think he could refrain any longer if their property was to be protected from absolute destruction, because, although figures and details were meagre, he submitted that the present position of the company was very hopeless, and that something would have to be done. For the past fourteen years he had been like a voice crying in the wilderness to the shareholders to look after their business. Their shares were then up to £90, but were now £29, showing that his crying was not foolish. They were receiving only a 2 per cent. dividend on a capital value reduced by 71 per cent., and if a number of shares were placed in the market he believed they would be very much less. He did not wish to attack the Board, but he appealed to the shareholders to protect their property from absolute ruin. As to the Arigna coal mine, years ago they went to the expense of two Acts of Parliament to connect this coal mine with their railway; yet to-day they were not connected up, and they were told that the Government was going to connect them. As to Galway, he believed the British Government would be very glad to have a harbour at Galway at present, which was the nearest point for traffic between Europe and America. He complained that 75 per cent. of the gross receipts of the company had been absorbed in working expenses.

Mr. R. J. Kelly, K.C., said he was glad the Chairman was hopeful that something might materialise with regard to Galway. Fifty-seven years ago six ships were carrying passengers and mails from Galway to America, and so efficient was the service that a deputation went to France from Dublin to arrange for the carrying of the French mails, via Galway, to America. That efficiency was the death of the Galway service, for it excited the jealousy of English companies, and particularly of Liverpool traders, to such an extent that the Government subsidy was stopped without any reason on earth, the six ships were sold, and the Galway route was killed by English trade jealousies. They were now simply asking for the revival of what took place in the old sailing days. The present war had brought forward the fact that geographical considerations could not be ignored. The present Lord Morris, the Governor of Newfoundland, was actively interesting himself in the matter. The fact that the distance from St. John's to Galway was less than 2,000 miles could not be ignored by English politicians or English traders. As to the cattle trade, nearly four million of live stock went from Ireland to England in 1916-16. The number of milch cows exported from this country in two years was 107,000. He might be a pessimist and an alarmist, but he believed they were eating their cake and would have none left, and he did not think any country could endure the exhaustion of so many milch cows. Last week 896 milch cows left Ireland, notwithstanding the Government prohibition, while the week before 381 were exported. He urged that such an export of live stock, and particularly of breeding stock, would seriously affect the company's cattle traffic in the future.

Mr. S. Worthington said the report of the company's engineer was most damning to the company, and if there was an accident the company would have no answer to it. For years he had been impressing on the shareholders that the line was not properly maintained. As to the Galway port scheme, he had been thwarted and crabbed by the directors. If the Galway scheme had been carried their shares would now be at £150, whereas they were not worth "a fiver" to-day. The directors had laid down to him certain conditions for the Galway scheme which it was impossible to fulfil—it was a short-sighted policy of narrow-minded understanding that governed the policy of the directors and brought that company to ruin. He suggested that they should call a special meeting and appoint directors to look after their interests; otherwise their property would disappear, and that very shortly. If the Galway scheme were hung up till after the war they would not get six-pence.

Mr. Delahoyd made suggestions with a view to the improvement of the company's hotels.

Mr. John Geoghegan (Dublin) said Mr. Worthington had said that their shares were not worth "a fiver." He understood Mr. Worthington had one share, and he was willing to give him "a fiver" for it.

Mr. J. J. Maguire said the enormous increase in wages seemed to be unwarranted by the circumstances of the country, and the wages problem of railway companies after the war would be extremely difficult. The Government was bound to give assistance to railway shareholders when the war was over, otherwise they would be in a most critical and alarming position.

The Chairman, replying to Alderman Reigh, said there had been a great fall in securities including Government Consols, and the matter was one over which the board had no control. The company had not actually promoted a bill regarding Arigna, and he thought it much better that a railway should be opened with Government money. Galway was a big scheme, and should be the work of the Government. As to Mr. Worthington's statements, the board absolutely denied that there had been obstacles in his way in connection with the Galway harbour.

Mr. Worthington—I am able to give a contradiction to that, and prove it by documentary evidence.

The Chairman repeated that the board had put no obstacles in Mr. Worthington's way. A resolution was passed by the shareholders offering Mr. Worthington £5,000 on certain conditions, which Mr. Worthington was unable or unwilling to perform. As to Alderman Reigh's point that the working expenses worked out at 72 per cent. of the receipts, the large war wage was part of the working expenses, and if they deducted the war wage they would find that the working expenses would be considerably less than 72 per cent. The engineer's certificate was identical with that adopted both in England and Ireland.

Mr. Greer seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Tatlow, dividends were declared, including a dividend for the year at the rate of 2 per cent. on the Ordinary Shares.

Major Cusack (Chairman) and Mr. Tatlow were unanimously re-elected directors of the company, and Mr. William E. Holmes was re-elected an auditor.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors, passed on the motion of Archdeacon Daly.

"SWITZERS"

Our Spring and Summer Catalogue will be ready about the end of March. Meantime we will forward on request illustrations of new models now being reproduced at moderate prices

Switzers' avoid elaborate descriptions of garments illustrated, believing that a detailed sketch and Switzers' reputation for high quality materials and good taste are sufficient for ladies to appraise the merit of a garment. Write for the Summer Catalogue.

All the Gowns and Coats illustrated are being copied in our Workrooms by skilled cutters and workers. Orders to measure will be executed with despatch under an improved workroom system.

NO. 16. Handsome Coat Frock in Gabardine, trimmed with embroidery and buttons. Colours Navy, Black, and Beige, 8 Guineas

NO. 17. Frock in Navy, Black, or Putty. Embroidered bodice crossing with sash effect, 7½ Guineas.

Blouses from the Debutante Department.

No. 61—Jap. Silk Blouse, beautifully Tailored, with adjustable collar, Price, 18/11. Numerous other designs.

No. 60—Smart Spunnella Blouse, in a variety of stripes. Adjustable collar. Price, 16/9. O.S., 17/6.

No. 62—Beautifully Cut Jap. Shan. Blouse, with Handkerchief Pocket. Price, 21/9; also O.S.

NO. 15. Tailor-made Gown, copy of new French model in Beige, Navy, or Black Gabardine, 9½ Guineas.

NO. 12. Coat Frock of Navy, Beige, or Black Gabardine, with pleated sides and backs. Fronts trimmed with straps of plaited Gabardine, 8½ Guineas.

No. 85—Original Model Coat in Beige Canvas Ratine, White Repp Collar. Trimmed Dice Design in White Wool. This Coat can be copied by our French tailor, 12 Gns and 14 Gns.; also without trimming, 9 to 11 Gns.

No. 82—Smart Model Coat in Navy Gabardine, Black Satin Collar. A Graceful Coat for Spring. Reproduced by our French tailor in various new materials, 9 Gns. to 13 Gns.

No. 33—Coat Gown of Gabardine, in Beige, Black, Navy, and a variety of colours, 4½ Gns. to 6½ Gns.

No. 30—Young Ladies' smart tailor-made Costume in Gabardine, Serges, Coatings, or Tweeds, 3½ to 6½ Gns. according to material selected.

No. 25—Copy of French Model Black Satin Gown, Steel and Black Silk Embroidered. Also in Grey, 11½ Gns.

No. 22—Copy of French Model, smart Coat Frock, with pleated skirt, in Gabardine, Satin Sleeves, embroidered with coloured wool, 9½ Gns.

No. 21—Copy of French Model. Handsome Gown in Beige Satin, trimmed with Black Satin and beautifully embroidered, also in Black Satin, 10 Gns.

No. 19—Copy of French Model Chic Coat Frock, in Beige, Gabardine, embroidered with French knots, 9½ Gns.

No. 18—Gabardine Costume, copy of French Model, in Putty, Blue, Navy, and Black, trimmed with Tipperary Facing, 8½ Guineas.

No. 24—Coat Frock (as sketch), with coloured sash, in Navy and Black Serge and Gabardine, 9½ Gns.

NO. 80. A new Model Coat of Fawn Gabardine, with black satin collar and cuffs, 9 to 11 Gns.

NO. 81. Tailor-made Model Coat of Check Tweed, also in plain Harris Tweed, ½ lined Silk, 6 to 8 Guineas.

NO. 34. NO. 32. Young Ladies' smart tailor-made Costume, in Gabardine, Serges, Coatings or Tweeds, 3½ Gns. to 6½ Gns. (According to material selected.)

No dresses marked "copy of French Model" will be sent on approbation.

Switzer
·DUBLIN·
The house of things distinctive and beautiful.

LAW REPORTS.

Newry Slander Action.—At Nisi Prius yesterday, before the Lord Chief Justice and a city special jury, the case of O'Hagan v. Fisher came on for hearing. The plaintiff, Patrick J. O'Hagan, a solicitor, of Newry, claimed £1,000 damages from Alexander Fisher, also a solicitor, practising in Newry, for alleged slander. Plaintiff in his statement of claim, stated that on September 20th, at Carlingford, he spoke the following words of, and concerning, him in relation to his profession:—"There (meaning the plaintiff) is the brand that is keeping the fires burning between these people," meaning thereby that the plaintiff had been guilty of dishonourable and unprofessional conduct in his profession as a solicitor, and that the plaintiff was wrongfully encouraging litigation between two families named Hardy and Hollywood, and was wrongfully inciting them to carry on litigation which was injurious to their interest. The defence was a denial that the words were spoken, and a plea of privilege. Mr. T. M. Healy, K.C., M.P.; Mr. Jas. Williamson, K.C., and Mr. J. C. R. Lardner, M.P. (instructed by Messrs. Little and Carlisle), appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Denis Henry, K.C., M.P.; Mr. D. W. Wilson, K.C., and Mr. T. W. Brown (instructed by Messrs. Baxter and Rutland) for the defendant. Plaintiff gave evidence as to the use of the alleged slanderous words which took place at Petty Sessions. Mr. Henry, K.C., asked for a direction on the ground that the words were spoken on a privileged occasion. The Lord Chief Justice ruled that the occasion was privileged, and by direction the jury found a verdict for the defendant. His lordship added that his decision did not mean that the words were true, nor did the defendant plead that they were.

Duke of Manchester's Affairs.—In the Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. Justice Pim, the matter of the Duke of Manchester, a bankrupt, was listed for the examination of witnesses. Mr. A. F. Blood, K.C. (instructed by Mr. W. F. Frieson), who appeared for the assignees, said the Duke of Manchester was now in attendance, and he wished to say that the urgent message sent to him in London failed to reach him in time for last Thursday, as he was in another part of England. The Duke of Manchester was extremely sorry for his non-appearance, of which this was the explanation. Mr. Justice Pim accepted the explanation. Mr. McCann, K.C. (instructed by Messrs. Cusen and Kieran), on behalf of Mr. Boosworth, who had acted as manager of the Kylemore estate of the Duke of Manchester, read an affidavit of Mr. Boosworth, who stated that he had been forty years in the service of the family. In 1915 he was appointed manager of the Kylemore estate. The affidavit gave details of the work he had to do in connection with the management of the estate, which was a large one, and he had considerable difficulties to contend with. He claimed £60 a year for himself, and £50 a year for his wife for keeping the accounts. Mr. Boosworth was then examined by Mr. McCann in support of the statements in his affidavit. He said that among the difficulties he had to contend with was trouble he had with the League about the year 1914. The League wanted a farm of land, and they stopped men from working, which was a serious inconvenience, as the corn was ripe at the time. In reply to Mr. Blood, witness said he had to give in to the League. He agreed that the duties he had to perform were lost, and some particular duties had come to an end. He had, however, various other matters to look after in connection with the estate. Mrs. Boosworth was also examined. The Duke of Manchester, examined by Mr. Blood, K.C., explained the duties of Mr. Boosworth in connection with the care of game and fisheries at Kylemore Castle. That meant a great deal of manual work, watching, and book-keeping, but that came to an end in 1911 or 1912, and witness considered that Boosworth's position as gamekeeper then ceased. Witness asked him if he thought he could undertake to be bailiff, and he said he thought he could. Witness did not consider telling Boosworth that he would be paid for extra work. There was an understanding that he would take over the bailiff's job, and witness considered he was sufficiently paid by what he used to get. Cross-examined by Mr. McCann, witness said that Boosworth was a splendid gamekeeper, and attended to his own work most thoroughly. He did not suggest that this large estate could be left without anyone to look after it. It was an experiment to keep on Boosworth. August, 1915, was the last time witness sent him any money, and Boosworth was told that the estate would have to be run on different lines, and just to keep it running along on the cheapest possible basis so as not to let the place fall into ruin, and to see the produce of the estate to do that. This concluded the examination.

Appeal by a Committed Witness.—In the Court of Appeal, before the Lord Chancellor, Lord Justice Ronan, and Lord Justice Molony, in the matter of John Lynch, a bankrupt, an appeal was heard on behalf of Susan Lynch, wife of the bankrupt, of 8 Temple lane, and Mabbot lane, Dublin, from an order of Mr. Justice Pim, directing her imprisonment for unsatisfactory answering when giving evidence in the case in the Bankruptcy Court. The Court dismissed the appeal. Mr. T. C. Brown (instructed by Messrs. Gerald Byrne and Co.) appeared for the appellant; and Mr. Hanna, K.C., and Mr. John O'Byrne (instructed by Messrs. Keating and Keating) represented the assignees in bankruptcy.

THE LEGAL DIARY.

LAW NOTICES—Friday, February 22nd, 1918.

COURT OF APPEAL IN IRELAND.—10.30—O'Connor v. O'Connor; Reid's Charity and Romilly's Act; Kneeland and Revell's estate; Farrelly v. Farrelly.

LORD CHANCELLOR.—[illegible]

ROLLS.—[illegible]

CHANCERY DIVISION.—[illegible]

KING'S BENCH DIVISION.—[illegible]

PROBATE AND MATRIMONIAL.—[illegible]

BANKRUPTCY.—[illegible]

TRIAL BY JURY.—[illegible]

BEFORE THE RECORDER, at 11 o'clock—City of Dublin. Adjd. Hilary Sessions—Crown Cases.

(To-day's Legal Advertisements will be found on Page 2.)

DUBLIN TAILORS FINED.

Samuel Watkins, manager and partner of John Ireland and Son, military tailors and army contractors, 12 and 13 Ellis quay, Dublin, was, in the Northern Police Court yesterday, charged under the Trade Boards Act, 1909, with having failed to display notice of the minimum rates of wages fixed for his trade, and with paying wages below the minimum rates to a number of employes. Thirty-six summonses were entered on that count in respect of five employes.

Mr. W. E. Connell, an inspector to the Board of Trade, gave evidence that employes were under-paid to the amounts of £27 12/-, £1 14/6, £1 5/10, 19/6, and £26 5/9. Defendant had been warned to post copies of the notice in his workshops.

Miss Petrie stated that she warned the defendant on several occasions about the notice. The under-payment was only discovered by questioning the workers.

In reply to Mr. Lupton, defendant admitted that the employes were doing the work of tailors and tailoresses, but contended that they were not really skilled workers, and were well paid for the work they did. Three-fourths of the firm's employes were paid more than the minimum wage.

Mr. Lupton remarked that he did not wonder that the defendants were able to tender for Government contracts at a rate that firms who paid the minimum rates of wages could not tender at. That firm, by breaking the law, managed to get such contracts. He did not wonder that they had been in existence for sixty years when they were keeping all the profits and giving very little to their workers. For failing to display a notice of the minimum rates of wages he imposed the minimum penalty of 40/-, and in each of the thirty-six summonses a fine of £1. He ordered defendant to pay the arrears of wages, amounting to £60 2/11.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, February [illegible]

REGULAR FORCES.—Commands [illegible]. Personal Staff.—A.D.C.—Lt. W. M. Mere[illegible], vice Capt. F. F. Graham, I. Gds.

ROYAL FLYING CORPS.—Flying Officers.—Temp. 2nd Lts. (on prob.), Gen. [illegible] to be confirmed in their rank:—C. F. G. McGovern. To be temp. 2nd Lts. (on prob.): Leland Kelly Wilson Barrett, Thomas W[illegible] Burke, Vincent Kennedy, Garnet Francis [illegible], Raymond Moore, Joseph Patrick Murphy, [illegible] McMahon, Donald McKie Sheridan.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.—R.A. and R.F.A.—To be actg. Major.—Capt. [illegible]

[illegible]

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.—[illegible]

ARMY CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT.—[illegible]

SPECIAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.—[illegible]

REGULAR FORCES.—General [illegible]

[illegible]

ESTABLISHED 1815. PHONES 48 & 49.

BATTERSBY & CO.'S SALES.

TO-DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK (IN CONTINUATION), FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

PROVINCIAL HOTEL, USHER'S QUAY,

Commencing with Staircase; then Hall, Study, including Roll Top Desk and Moffit Safe; Diningroom, Glass, China, and Plated Ware.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26TH. FURNITURE & EFFECTS.

8 ORMOND ROAD, RATHMINES.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28TH.

ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE.

29 NEWBRIDGE AVE., SANDYMOUNT

BATTERSBY & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE AUCTION TO-DAY AT 25 BACHELOR'S WALK,

Comprising:—A Very Superior Collection of Dublin-made Bedroom Suites, including one cost £120; lofty Glass-back Domingo Mahogany Sideboards, Dublin-made Three-wing Mahogany Glass-door Wardrobes, 6ft. and 10ft. Domingo Mahogany Screw Dining Tables; Nine-piece Diningroom Suite, Solid Oak Frames, Hair-stuffed, and covered in Morocco; finest quality Solid Brass Beds, all sizes, with Hair-stuffed and Spiral-spring Mattresses; Sets of Dining Chairs; Parlour and Chesterfield Suites; Axminster and Tapestry Carpets and Stair Carpeting; Pictures, Decorative and other China; Kitchen Dresser, Tables, Mangle, &c.; also, Twenty Lengths of Linoleum; Two Hundred and Thirty-seven Pairs New Boots, sizes 7 to 10; Berkel's Patent Bacon Slicer, almost new; and four sweet-toned Cottage Pianos, including a superior Upstrung Instrument, by Wieck Haussler, Dresden.

ON VIEW. AUCTION COMMENCES AT 12.30. PIANOS SOLD AT 3.

F. KEOGH & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

EXECUTRIX SALE. JAMES McCANN, DECEASED, TWO HIGHLY IMPORTANT FULLY-LICENSED PREMISES, "TYRCONNELL HOUSE" & "BLACKLION INN" INCHICORE, DUBLIN.

W. J. HOLDEN has received instructions from the Executrix of the late Mr. JAMES McCANN to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, IN THE SALEROOMS, 2 SAINT ANDREW STREET, ON AN EARLY DATE IN MARCH, THESE VALUABLE PROPERTIES, IN TWO LOTS.

Full particulars will duly appear. J. J. O'MEARA and CO., Solicitors, 205 Great Brunswick street.

W. J. HOLDEN, AUCTIONEER, 2 SAINT ANDREW STREET.

BELINSTOWN, swords, CO. DUBLIN.

VALUABLE YOUNG FOR SALE.

WE are instructed by the Executor of the Will of the late Mr. JAMES BOYD, deceased, to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in our SALEROOMS, USHER'S QUAY, DUBLIN,

WEDNESDAY, 27th FEBRUARY, at One o'clock p.m., the following Valuable Farming Stock, the property of the above Estate, viz.:—

Pedigree Shorthorn Bull, 4 years old; 3 Pedigree Shorthorn Heifers, 1 to 2 years old; 1 Pedigree Shorthorn Heifer, 3 years old; 2 Pedigree Shorthorn Cows, 5 years old; 1 Pedigree Shorthorn Cow, 6 years old; 1 Pedigree Shorthorn Cow, 7 years old; 1 Pedigree Shorthorn Cow, 8 years old; 1 Pedigree Shorthorn Cow, 9 years old; 1 Pedigree Shorthorn Cow,